密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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Farmerly Millard's Review

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THE DEATH OF SUN YAT-SEN

THE death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on Thursday, March 12, though long expected due to his serious illness, nevertheless produced a considerable shock throughout the Far East and caused most of the newspapers to devote more space to his life and activities than they probably have ever devoted to any other Chinese. The *China Press* used some twenty columns in a review of his life while the *North-China Daily News* devoted almost as much space to the subject. Other foreign papers in the various ports, editorially reviewed his life and accomplishments, while the newspapers in Japan followed a similar course. Leading newspapers in America and Great Britain also commented on the passing of Dr. Sun and took occasion to make reference to the relationship of his activities to present China conditions. Thus, the *North-China Daily News*, (Shanghai):

> It is a tribute to the potent influence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that the difference between his recently lingering state and his actual death is almost as great as if he had retained full vigour to the end and had suddenly been killed by a motor-car or a pistol shot. In no sense a great man, he was undeniably a great force. While he still breathed, he was still Sun Wen, a name to conjure with amongst the Chinese; his death creates a gap, a sense of some enormous and always unaccountable bias removed from the mechanism of Chinese political life, which will need a total readjustment of perspectives. Even among foreigners his personality would never be denied; among the Chinese it was uncanny. It is true that the appeal he was able to exert in earlier years had narrowed considerably. The overseas Chinese, disappointed at his continued failures, had begun to cut down supplies; and the Cantonese business classes were disgusted with the combined oppressiveness and inefficiency of his administration. But the lower classes remained unaffected. No other man could have survived, as he did, the disgrace of the murderous assault made by his "Red" troops on the Merchant Volunteers and the burning of Saikuan. Even from his death bed he continued to rule. Practically a dying man when he reached Peking early last December, he still had strength to quarrel with Tuan Chi-jui over the constitution of the Rehabilitation Conference and to lay down certain demands from which the Kuomintang have taken their cue of rigid aloofness.

The *China Press*, (Shanghai), in a front page editorial, commented to the following effect:

> One of the Chinese militarists who was present in Nanking when the first constitution was drafted and Dr. Sun Yat-sen was made Provisional President, made the statement recently that the reason Dr. Sun was not permitted to continue as President of the new Republic was due to the fact that Dr. Sun had neither money nor an army.
>
> This explains the typical militarist view of Dr. Sun, and the Republic as well, and also goes a long way in explaining why the name of Dr. Sun will be remembered in connection with the establishment of a republic in China, while the names of the militarists who have been responsible for making the republic a laughing-stock over the world will be forgotten.

Although without material financial or military backing, Dr. Sun has made a name for himself, not only in China but abroad. Over the world his is about the only Chinese name that is known, the reason being that persons unfamiliar with real conditions in China, have always associated him and his published statements with the New China which exists in their minds.

But there was and is a world of difference between the China of Dr. Sun's vision and the China which actually exists. Dr. Sun, educated and reared largely under the flag of the Republic of the United States, could comprehend nothing short of similar advancement for his people. He could not visualize a China, illiterate, reactionary, living in the past, with a people long accustomed to patriarchal autocracy. He worked to stir them up to the new vision; he exerted his energy against the ancient walls of ignorance, and after a lifetime of effort made a few dents.

However his life was not in vain. He has created a vision of what China might be in the minds of thousands of the youths of this country and perhaps in time the dream may materialize. Many mistakes in the name of patriotism are being made, largely as a result of the teachings of Dr. Sun, but a start must be made some time, and it is only through mistakes that people learn.

As an administrator Dr. Sun largely failed, the reason being that his whole training was that of the agitator. Agitators seldom make good administrators, the reason being that they find difficulty in living up to their preachments. In other words they find the actualities of existence quite different from what they strive for and usually fail because they cannot make the ideal fit the practical.

The China Press is printing several columns dealing with the life and work of Dr. Sun, the reason being that Dr. Sun for several years has been the most interesting public personage in China. He was years ahead of his people. He was honest and sincerely patriotic, and for these qualities his name will live. The selfish political efforts of a few of his followers in the Kuomingtang to deify him are not necessary. He will be remembered despite them. It is not necessary to create any fabric of fiction about the life of Dr. Sun in order to make his memory remain green in the minds of millions of his countrymen. The Chinese people will remember him as the man who pointed out a new day, who gave them a slight vision of something better than the darkness in which they now live. From this standpoint he succeeded and from this standpoint he will be remembered.

The leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai also devoted considerable space to editorial comment on the work of Dr. Sun, the following extracts giving the trend,

The *Shun Pao*—During the last score of years, Dr. Sun stands out alone as the champion of principles. In the whole of Chinese officialdom, Dr. Sun alone struggled and fought from beginning to end without weakening.

Dr. Sun was a real patriot. Dr. Sun had no other interests except national interests. Actuated by purely patriotic reasons, he struggled without considering his success or failure, without considering others' praise or condemnation, and struggled heroically.

Today, China lacks leadership. She suffers on account of the prevalence of selfish men. Dr. Sun had great ideals, but was unable to bring them to realization through no fault of his own but through the crime of society. In reviewing the record of present day statesmen, Dr. Sun alone is unimpeachable in this respect!

Alas! Heaven has not given him long age! We are unable to see the day when Dr. Sun may bring his ideals to ultimate realization!

The *Sin Wan Pao*—During his trip to North China, while in Tientsin, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had a recurrence of his sickness. Later he went to Peking for treatment, but the best of medicine and surgery was unable to save him. He passed away at nine o'clock yesterday.

Dr. Sun was instrumental in the establishment of the Republic and was desirous of reconstruction. But due to the political upheavals, the republic, despite its years of existence, is unable to follow the track of reconstruction and consequently, Dr. Sun was unable to realise his aspirations.

His trip North took place just after the *coup d'etat* when there was a chance for rejuvenation. Dr Sun favored settlement of the perplexing national problems by a national convention. It was hoped that he would gradually recover his health and direct the affairs of the nation to proper courses, so that it might enjoy the prosperity and pride of a well-goverened nation. The news of his death is a source of great sorrow for all of us.

The people are particularly anxious about the future of the political situation now that Dr. Sun is dead. Take alone the Kuomingtang itself. Even in the days of Dr. Sun it was split into two factions on general principles. Now the question of personnel will enter, so there are bound to be changes.

Furthermore, the political interests in power on account of Dr. Sun's death may not co-operate with the Kuomingtang as much as before, or even withdraw their allegiance and seek for new alliances. Therefore, it is apparent that more political changes will take place, although we are unable at present to foretell whether the turn will be for the worse or the better."

The *Eastern Times*—In the will of Dr. Sun, it says I, have sacrificed myself for national affairs, so I have no property. What I have left consists of books, clothes and my house. Therein we see the greatness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Who among the officials today are not there for monetary gains? Even a magistrate or a collector of revenues is invariably a wealthy man, not to mention the Tuchun and the governor. Dr. Sun is a hero of the Republic and held important office for a considerable time. If he had wished he would have had no difficulty in accumulating a large fortune, yet he died a poor man, bequeathing not a cent to his relatives.

In the last memorandum of the celebrated statesman, Chu Ko Liang, it said that he had 20 chings of land and 800 pieces of mulberry trees. Historians of that time considered this a fair fortune for a commoner, but it was a mere fragment considering that the owner was the premier of the Hans.

Now Dr. Sun did not even have the land and the mulberries!

The *Republican Daily News*—Our sorrow is painful and beyond expression upon receipt of the news of Dr. Sun's demise. Besides carrying out the provisions of his will in letter and spirit, we have no desire to resort to empty words by way of condolence.

Yet the great work was incomplete when the leader succumbed! When we view the events of the present, we cannot help being sad and sympathetic or even crying and weeping.

Militarism still prevails. Despite the decline and fall of the great militarists, a large number of little militarists have cropped up, indicating the tendency towards feudalism. Without Dr. Sun, how are we going to regain the rights taken away from us by the militarists, big and small, and to enjoy unification by peaceful means.

Through various forms of plot and intrigue, imperialism is penetrating the nation and is resolved to grab the property of the country and to enslave the people. The militarists are its tools while the officials must bow to its pleasures. Dr. Sun alone has advocated the principle of democracy and waged his war against imperialism. In his advocacy lies the one thread of hope for democracy. In him, imperialism sees its greatest enemy. Without Dr. Sun, who is able to protect the race and the nation of the Chinese?

Domestic industry is today largely in the hands of foreigners. If this condition remains, rifles and guns are not necessary for the conquest of China. Yet the efforts at industry among our people are feeble for they are inexperienced and suffer defeat in the realm of competition. Even if those who could survive and lessen the economic oppression from without, they fall into the big blunder of the unequality of capital and labor.

Realising this, Dr. Sun had decided to broadcast the principle of democracy in order to mobilise the resources of the nation to ward off foreign aggression and to adopt preventive measures against the inequality of capital and labor. Without Dr. Sun, who is able to eliminate the economic aggression of the foreign powers?

The National Convention is the only means of solving national problems. Yet its preparatory conference is by no means representative of public interests; its constituents are even today struggling for selfish ends. If Dr. Sun had been well, this extraordinary condition would not exist. Without Dr. Sun, who is going to fight for the calling of a representative national convention?

Dr. Sun has begun the great work but has died before it was completed. In him, the people have lost a great leader. We can not help being sad, sympathetic or even crying and weeping.

The *Shanghai Tribune*.—The nation mourns in appropriate manifestation the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen today. We do not wish here to discuss what effect this will have on the country, but will confine our discussion to the effects upon the Kuomingtang, which will have to undergo drastic changes.

Who will succeed Dr. Sun as president of the party? Who in the party today is able to command the respect and honor of the entire organisations? Will the Kuomingtang continue to use the present executive system or will it adopt a commission system? These, however, are but unimportant questions. The most vital point today is the split between the communists and the non-communists. Before the death of Dr. Sun, the split was already apparent, and Dr. Sun himself was helpless in amending the situation. How can we ever hope for a reunification of the party?

Furthermore, the radicals and conservatives in the party will each do what they please aside from the question of communism, so even leaving aside the communists, the party is liable to be divided in the policy.

CHASING MOON-BEAMS AND TRYING QUACK REMEDIES

A CHINESE young man of our acquaintance, recently stated that he and his associates in a certain organization, had been making a serious study of China's relations with the outside world and finally had decided, that the best way for China to proceed was in the direction of Soviet Russia. According to our informant, the organization to which he belonged, had gone into all phases of China's relations with other countries, had considered every point where China is restricted and and handicapped by the Powers. Then the members of this organization had analyzed the experiences of other nations similarly restricted—India, Turkey, Egypt, the Philippines,—and had found none of the methods or efforts exerted in those places in the direction of independence satisfactory. Therefore the society had decided that the best way for China was to enter into relations with Soviet Russia, introduce communism, scrap religion, break up the family system, abrogate all "unequal" treaties, and bring about a general condition of anarchy and political disorder, which would have the final effect of bankrupting foreign institutions in China and forcing them out in this way.

THAT a considerable number of the younger elements in China's population have similar views to that expressed above, there can be little question. That China's liberal leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as well as a considerable section of the Kuomintang political party have drifted in this direction in recent years, there likewise can be little question. In other words they have come to the belief that China's freedom lies in the direction of radical revolution rather than in the direction of peaceful and orderly evolution. "We are now subordinated, restrained, circumscribed, held back by other nations. It requires unanimous consent on the part of about a dozen nations for anything constructive to be done, and under the working of the treaties, any one nation, regardless how small and inconsequential in world affairs, has the power to block everything when China wants anything." This about expresses the viewpoint of the radical and more vocal elements in China's population, if we are to believe reports appearing in the press, resolutions by organizations, and similar outward manifestations of discontent with conditions as they now exist.

IN VIEW of the prevalence of these revolutionary ideas, it is well to consider what might happen to China in her relations with the rest of the world, should the advocates of radical action obtain control of affairs and thus be in position to put into effect the so-called "new doctrines." Suppose for instance, the radicals should gain control of the government, and issue a mandate abrogating the treaties. What would happen? Although this is all in the field of pure speculation, the answer is that "Nothing at all would happen—immediately." We do not believe that any foreign nation would send armies to China to conquer the country and force the treaties back. But on the other hand, the foreigners would not give up their concessions, or withdraw their commercial and financial interests merely because China had cancelled the treaties. If disorder resulted, the Powers would send their naval craft to protect their nationals just as they have done in the past. If conditions in the interior became too disturbed for foreign residence, the foreigners might withdraw to the treaty ports where they could be protected. If a general foreign outburst developed similar to the Boxer uprising of 1900, the Powers probably would intervene to an extent necessary to protect their nationals. Whether they would adopt punitive measures, would depend entirely upon the circumstances and the trend of world public opinion at the time. The Powers probably would withdraw recognition and recall their Ministers from Peking, replacing them with "High Commissioners" or similar functionaries. In other words, if China should decide upon a general policy of antagonism toward the Powers, then the Powers would, on their side, adopt policies to cope with the new situation. From the standpoint of the present status of foreign interests in China there would be no immediate change, the reason being that the foreign interests are too well established. Japan for instance, would not abandon her cotton mills; she would not abandon her interests in the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Works in Central China; she would not abandon her trade with West China, nor her vast interests in Manchuria. Great Britain would not give up her vast trade and financial interests in China because these things are vital interests of the British Empire and public opinion at home would force the government to protect them.

SO WE may assume, should China embark upon a course of radical opposition toward the Powers in cooperation with the Soviet, it would produce little immediate change in the situation in respect to foreign interests as they stand. Should the period of internal disorder continue for a protracted period, certain foreign interests probably would be increased as the Japanese capitalists have improved their position in China in the disordered period which has followed the Washington Conference, through the natural purchase of bankrupted Chinese industries. From the standpoint of China's relations with the West, or specifically the United States of America and Great Britain, the natural friendly interest in both these countries now in existence, would give way to distrust and suspicion. China already has lost much in the esteem of the American people owing to conditions which have prevailed here since 1922. Should the present disturbed conditions be aggravated by radical action, as a considerable section of Chinese public opinion, is now advocating, it simply would cause a further disinclination on the part of the American government or the American people to do anything toward assisting China. American interests now existing would be protected but there would be no inclination to extend further help in any possible direction. The result would be a period of wait-until-China returned to her senses, before trying to have anything to do with her. Soviet Russia is now suffering from a

situation similar to this. The present rulers of Moscow, decided to scrap all the established institutions, cancel the treaties, default on the foreign loans, confiscate foreign interests. Outside of a few sporadic attempts to help the Whites, the rest of the world simply withdrew recognition and left Russia to her own resources. By hook or crook, the Soviet has been able to resume diplomatic relations with some of her neighbors, but nothing beyond this has been accomplished and today Russia is up against a solid wall and absolutely unable to obtain the one thing which she must have for reorganization and internal prosperity—foreign capital. The campaign of the Soviet against institutions of society which are as old as mankind, has resulted in general suspicion and distrust, which will require a generation for the rest of the world to forget.

THIS is exactly what we have in mind in the expression, "Chasing Moon-Beams and Trying Quack Remedies." There is no magic way in which a nation can obtain prosperity and independence, except by hard work and honesty and the creation of confidence. America became politically independent at the close of the revolution against Great Britain, but did not become financially or economically independent from Europe until quite recent times. Political and economic changes come slowly. There are sound fundamental reasons why China occupies an inferior position in respect to most other nations, and we need do no more than refer to a statement of one of China's diplomats at the Washington Conference, "China lost as many of her sovereign rights because of ignorance, political weakness and corruption, as she ever lost through foreign aggression." One works with the other, an example of which, is shown in the recent rumor of a certain Chinese militarist temporarily in control of the area about Shanghai, who offered to sell for $2,000,000 a considerable section of territory to one of the foreign settlements for extension purposes. There is no power in the world which can raise China to a sovereign position in the world, except the power of the Chinese people themselves. As long as the Chinese people permit their political and military leaders to waste the substance of their land in purposeless internal conflicts there is no power anywhere which can save China from her own folly. As long as more than ninety per cent of China's population remains illiterate, there is no power existent which can give China a modern government. As long as Chinese bankers and industrialists sell their basic industries to the foreigner there is no way in which China's friends can provide her with economic independence. As long as China's militarists destroy the railroads, no foreign assistance can provide China with modern transportation. But why continue the story? Soviet propaganda may sound sweet to Young China, but specifically, just how can Soviet Russia, with most of her population in a starving condition and millions of her best classes living in exile, render any material aid to China?

FORTUNATELY there are some Chinese who see the situation correctly, as was indicated in a recent interview with Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and recently appointed Co-Director of the new Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District. The interview, which appeared in the *China Press* dealt with plans for organizing a new government for the new administrative area which has been proposed for the territory adjoining the foreign settlements at Shanghai, and was in part as follows:

"Unless we improve our sanitation, public works law courts and demonstrate to the world that we are able to govern ourselves just as well, if not better, than our foreign residents the agitation which you see now and then for the retrocession of leased territories and settlements and the abolition of extraterritoriality is useless and the clamor of the foreigners for the extension of the settlements will continue. On the other hand, if our own districts are well-governed, foreigners will flock into our territory, instead of clinging on to the little space they have in the settlements, and be ruled by us."

Wins China Weekly Review Prize

Thomas M. H. Chao, Chinese student in the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, Columbia, U. S. A., who has been awarded the prize in the annual editorial contest sponsored by the *China Weekly Review*. The assigned subject for the editorial was "America's Policy Toward China Now." The prize has been offered annually since 1918, and Mr. Chao is the third Chinese student who has been given the honor.

Born in Nanking in 1904, Chao entered Tsing Hua College, Peking, in 1915. After finishing his work there, he was sent to America as one of the Boxer Indemnity-Fund scholarship students, in the fall of 1923. He received his A. B. degree in English from Colorado College, Colorado Springs, last summer.

While in Tsing Hua College, Chao twice won the gold metal in the English oratorical contest. He was the captain of the winning team of the North China intercollegiate debate. He entered the University of Missouri last fall, and in January of this year was elected secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club.

The prize-winning editorial, which is published in the *China Weekly Review*, this week stresses the co-operation of America in helping China to solve her internal problems as the keynote. Special praise is given to the American missionaries for their good work in China.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen at Canton

BY HIN WONG

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

WITH Dr. Sun Yat-sen now on the other side of the hill, many persons outside of China, and a majority of his fellow countrymen who know him by name only will soon be called upon to pause for a moment in consideration of the life and achievements of one who has deeply believed in destiny but who never permitted Providence to shape his program or other men to influence his thought or revise his plans. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was always willing to listen to those concurring with him. But in his defense it must be admitted that he never refused to accept responsibility for good or for evil resulting from things done in his name.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when a medical student in Hongkong thirty-five years ago, one day was walking on the streets at Yaumati, opposite the City of Victoria on the mainland side of Hongkong, was accosted by a fortune-teiler who informed him that some dav he would become an emperor. The story adds that Dr. Sun believed in it, and sincerely worked for it while his actions have proved the accuracy of the now unknown wizard to every point except the actual coronation which, it was expected, would have taken place in Peking, (had Dr. Sun lived) when the temporary head of the Chinese Nation and a host of his fellow countrymen would sincerely and without malice have proclaimed him perhaps not the "emperor" but nevertheless the "First Provisional President of the Republic of China." Contemporaries of Dr. Sun in China will dispute the crown or presidency of any person, it appears, but will gladly place flowers over the person who promises to put no more obstacles on the road to ambition and selfishness.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, like Moses of old, was born of parents of the people for whose independence he had tried to labor but educated abroad and in schools where comparative study of life and government was to the best advantage. He attended schools in Honolulu, Hawaii, where the cosmopolitan population has always lived in perfect accord and the institutions of learning are still known as the boiling pot of nations. Here Dr. Sun was once a boy of Iolani College, an English Church school but for youths of all nationalities who may come.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, even before he got his "vision" devoted his life to relieve the distress of his people, and his thought was toward their physical well-being more than the political. He had studied western science of medicine under early American medical missionaries in Canton and British physicians in Hongkong and was for a time considered an expert of his early days in Macao in maternity cases.

In Canton, until but very recently and at the time of Dr. Sun's youth, in Tsengsha, not very far behind the present Wireless Telegraph Station on the South Bund of the present "Southern Capital," stood the chapel where once Hung Hsiu-chuan, the leader of the "Taiping" rebellion, worshipped. In Hongkong and Macao, once Chinese territories, they then as now were flying British and Portuguese flags and had Indian watchmen whipping off Chinese trying to approach steamship wharves to welcome incoming friends. Dr. Sun, while silent when alone, but who could talk for hours when given the opportunity, never failed to keep these things in mind or allow them to wander from his observations. In medical science, he was sure that it could be done; and in political science, he would try, anyhow. He talked several years before October 26, 1895, with friends on revolution and a commonwealth government, when he participated in the first revolution at Canton which failed.

Dr. Sun's First Revolutionary Party

In the spring of 1895, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other Cantonese in Hongkong formed the "Chung Hing Wui" revolutionary party and made their first attempt in Canton the winter of that year. From the winter of 1895, when he had to flee for his life from the Chinese government to Japan and thence to other countries to this day, Dr. Sun's name has more or less become a by-word to the overseas Chinese.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, because of his self-determination, and self-reliance, never permitted his comrades and associates to go above him. He was not the first formal president of the "Chung Hing Wui" and succeeded to the leadership only by forcing the first president to resign in his favor. Through his numerous tours of Japan, Hawaii, the Straits, America, Europe, and the leading Asiatic ports from 1895 to 1911, when he organized chapters of the "Chung Hing Wui," then the "Tung Meng Wui" wherever he could find sufficient Chinese to identify with his political scheme and contribute towards his cause, he also met other Chinese patriots trying to work for the improvement of China, including Mr. Kang Yu-wei, the noted Chinese scholar and reformer, who also once had a large political following abroad among the conservative overseas Chinese merchants and at home in the literati class.

From October 26, 1895, to April 27, 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had organized at least three revolutionary attempts, the overseas Chinese furnishing practically all the financial aid, Japanese offering arms and a few men, and not a few British friends backing the movement with good-will and favorable press comments. Earlier attempts had failed for want of leadership in the party and support from the people. In April, 1907, Dr. Sun's following tried to start a revolution at Wong-kong and in the Yamchow and Limchow Circuits in Kwangtung; and in May 12, 1908, they thought they could do better at Ho-hau; and in April 27, 1911, they tried again in Canton and again failed.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was in America when the first successful revolution in China broke out at Wuchang, Hupeh, October 10, 1911, in which some members of his party took the main part. Dr. Sun did not reach China by way of Europe until December 21, 1911, when he arrived at Hongkong on his way to Nanking, where he was elected the first Provisional President of the Republic to be born on the 29th of the same month. Ever since his formal entrance into Chinese politics in the winter of 1911 as before in the days of his political agitations, revolutionary schemes, and party relationship, Dr. Sun Yat-sen never enjoyed an era of good will. Long before the Republic was to be formally proclaimed, Yuan Shih-kai had his political "machine" ready and he succeeded in engineering Dr. Sun Yat-sen out of his provisional presidency and placing him at the head of the Republic on February 15, 1912, just three days after the abdication of the Manchus.

Dr. Sun Declares Independence

Dr. Sun Yat-sen again struggled for the independence of the Chinese people by denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, following declaration of independence from the Peking government on the part of Kwangtung Province, the home state of the "Father of the Republic," in the autumn of 1913. Upon the failure of the Cantonese revolt against Yuan Shih-kai, the expulsion of Kuomintang (formerly the Tung Meng Wui) members from Peking Parliament and the withdrawal of Kuomintang, official regime in Canton followed and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was residing in Shanghai, also departed for Japan and America, where the Kuomintang leaders mostly sojourned from 1914 to 1916.

Yuan Shih-kai died in Peking, June 6, 1916, and was succeeded to the Presidency by General Li Yuan-hung, who soon recalled the original Parliament, including members belonging to the Kuomintang, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's party, back to power in Peking. During the meantime, the Kwangsi militarists who had been joining General Tsai Ao in oppos-

ing Yuan Shih-kai and Yuan's followers in South China, succeeded in getting control of the Canton government before Dr. Sun's followers were able to return to their former stronghold, and from the winter of 1916 to the winter of 1920, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was well occupied in directing the work of his party for the recovery of its influence in Peking and Canton.

Upon the return of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to China in the fall of Yuan Shih-kai and the assumption of power of Li Yuan-hung, the Kuomintang found little to complain of in Peking the latter part of 1916 and early 1917, when two Cantonese were occupying important portfolios in the Chinese Cabinet, Dr. Wu Ting-fang acting as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Admiral Ching Pei-kwong, Minister of the Navy. But Li Yuang-hung, while a good man, was not a good President and, during the summer of 1917, was forced by the militarists to dissolve Parliament contrary to the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China adopted October 6, 1913. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, then also concurrently acting Premier, refused to counter-sign the Presidential Mandate illegally dissolving Parliament, and Admiral Ching Pei-kwong, Minister of the Navy, offered to arrange for the transportation of President Li Yuan-hung and his official household from Peking in Chinese war-ships, provided that the President would have the courage to carry the government of China with him to other parts of China than Peking. Canton, the capital of the home province of both Dr. Wu and Admiral Ching, had extended the first invitation to President Li, but he was afraid to accept it and did not come south. During the meantime, the militarists of the several principal military cliques, the Anfu, the Chihli, and others had their rapid turns in running the government at Peking, including a brief period of Manchu rule. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, once the Provisional President of China and also "Father of the Republic", at this juncture, informed Dr. Wu and Admiral Ching that, if President Li would not go south, he would take the Parliament, the Chinese Navy, Dr. Wu, Admiral Ching, and anybody and everybody who would come to Canton. They followed, and the Chinese First Squadron with Admiral Ching Pei-kwong in personal command, was one day found assembling in Whampoa, the largest fleet ever found in Canton waters.

Dr. Sun Head of Canton Government

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on arrival at Canton early autumn of 1917, with his party, began to discover that the declaration of independence by Kwangtung against Peking was made to enable the Kwangsi regime in Canton to henceforth do as it pleased and that the invitation to the ousted Peking government was intended for the nothing-doing "Li Yuan-hung and not for the something-doing" Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Notwithstanding the cool reception extended, Dr. Sun proposed that there should be and there was a meeting of the Chinese Parliament in Extraordinary Session in Canton September, 1917. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was then appointed Generalissimo of the Military government of the Republic of China at Canton, with General Lu Yung-ting of Kwangsi and General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan as Lieutenant-Generalissimo. Both General Lu and General Tang did not accept the posts, and Dr. Sun had to function alone. The Canton government, dominated by the Kwangsi regime, was not ready to submit whole-heartedly to Dr. Sun's authority and, on the question of launching a northern expeditionary mission against Peking, turned a deaf-ear altogether. At first Dr. Sun thought that General Chen Ping-chun, Tuchun of Kwangtung, was responsible for the lack of support from the Canton government; but after General Chen's resignation, his successor, General Mu Yung-hsin, continued the same Kwangsi policy of non-support and indifference toward the Military government of Dr. Sun. One day Dr. Sun had to fire at the Tuchun's *yamen* from Chinese gunboats in Canton harbor to show the Kwangsi militarists what he would do, unless better support was forthcoming. All that followed was a note from Tuchun Mu that he would henceforth humbly respect the orders of the Generalissimo. When Dr. Sun had found that he could not do anything in a government without a territory, he decided early in 1918 to drop out from Canton. Before he did so, he succeeded in taking over the salt administration from the Peking government in Canton and applying the six proceeds toward the support of Parliament to still remain in Canton after his departure.

After the departure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton for his home in the French Concession, Shanghai, early 1918, the Military government in Canton was reorganized with an Administrative Council of seven members, including Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, General Lu Yung-ting, General Tang Chi-yao, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Tang Shao-yi and Tsen Chun-hsuan, who was later elected chairman of the Council. It was then thought this would satisfy the Kwangsi Party without the aid of which nothing could be done from Canton, where the Kwangsi-ites had been dominating since early 1916. This, however, had satisfied neither Dr. Sun, nor the Kwangsi-ites and Dr. Sun, after much persuasion from his friends and supporters, would only allow his name to be connected with it and sit only by proxy in the person of George Hsu Chien, a former Minister of Justice in Peking.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's hatred against the Kwangsi-ites since 1917 was allowed to continue and he did not forget to revenge the wrong done him and his party, in spite of his formal co-operation in the Administrative Council of the reorganized Military government in Canton backed by the Chinese Parliament in Extraordinary Session. Meantime, General Chen Chiung-ming, leading a Cantonese force, had been fighting in Fukien under the pretext of forcing that province to enter the fold of the Military government established for the preservation of the Chinese Constitution and the restoration of Parliament to power in Peking. After Dr. Sun's return to Shanghai early 1918, he gave his chief attention to the development of General Chen's Cantonese Army in Changchow, Fukien, preparatory to his return to Canton for another struggle for power over the Kwangsi-ites who had resisted him.

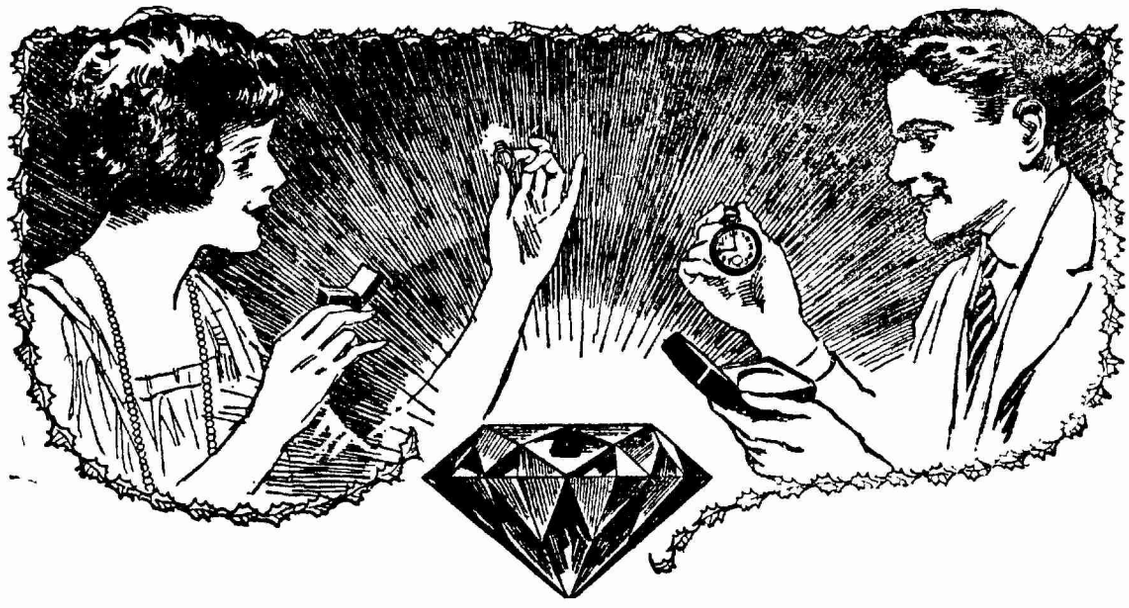
Before Canton was free of Kwangsi-ites altogether, however, followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen commenced the talk of another Northern Expedition to re-unify China by force and Dr. Sun Yat-sen also believed that his party, with the Chinese Parliament now under his complete influence, would be able to command national respect and international attention. He permitted Parliament in Canton early 1921 to elect him President of the Republic, notwithstanding the disapproval of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, General Chen Chiung-ming, and many others who saw the fallacy right from the beginning. His inauguration in May 5, 1921, as the President of the Republic in Canton without the genuine support of the substantial citizens of Canton, not mentioning notice from other cities or provinces, was really the beginning of his second failure in the South. His presidency had the effect of the abolition of the Administrative Council in which Dr. Wu and Mr. Tang had an equal chance to make their voices heard, while a Cabinet would at the best put these gentlemen and General Chen Chiung-ming in the positions of secretaries of departments. To make the matter worse, Dr. Sun Yat-sen again ordered another Northern Expedition soon after his inauguration as the President; and the split between himself and General Chen Chiung-ming and the division of the Kuomintang Party into factions were caused mainly over this question. Unwillingness of General Chen as Civil Governor in Canton and Minister of War in his Cabinet to heartily prepare for the proposed expedition and a desire of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to substitute General Chen for minor positions was the beginning of a misunderstanding resulting in Dr. Sun's second forced departure from Canton the autumn of 1922.

Division of the Kuomingtang

Canton, while successful in thwarting a non-Cantonese army invasion in 1921, failed to escape the evils and calamity the following year, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen had to rely on mercenary forces from Kwangsi and Yunnan to land himself and his party again back in Canton and engage more mercenaries from Hunan, Honan, Shansi, and Shensi to maintain his position there. From January 16, 1923, to this day, when Canton was under complete control of Dr. Sun Yat-sen through his own son, Mr. Sun Fo, and his chief lieutenant, General Wu Te-chen, following Mr. Sun Fo's resignation from the mayoralty of Canton, and when some 17 to 19 districts in Kwangtung were dominated by mercenary troops from near and distance provinces, there was nothing worthy to record in connection with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his

Shipping Board Fleet to Private Ownership?

According to a dispatch received by the *China Weekly Review* from the Worldwide News Association of New York this week, there is a possibility that the entire fleet of U. S. government ships on the Pacific Ocean may be sold to a private corporation headed by Capt. Robert Dollar and Herbert Fleishacker of San Francisco. Negotiations for the sale of Shipping Board boats on the Pacific have been going on for some time, the chief bidders being the Robert Dollar Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. If the present deal goes through, it will constitute one of the largest shipping deals on record and remove the Government Emergency Fleet Corporation from the Pacific, replacing it with a private corporation. The ships now owned on the Pacific, but operated by private companies are approximately as follows: Admiral Line, 5 passenger and 6 freighters; Struthers and Barry, 8 freighters and 4 tankers, the latter being used to transport fuel oil to the Philippines and vegetable oil to America; Pacific Mail, 5 passenger ships; Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, 12 freighters.



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party. The years of 1922 to 1925 saw few deeds of constructive endeavor to the credit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Sun will never be forgotten in Canton, however, as the Generalissimo who was responsible for the sale of public lands and the confiscation of private properties for the support of useless politicians and bandit-troops and the massacre of civilians opposing the introduction of exorbitant taxation and Bolshevism and reign of terror.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen departed for North China from Canton, November, 1924; but his name is still used by his followers for all their actions in Canton. When this is being written fightings are in progress in Eastern Kwangtung to end his rule in Canton.

Canton, February 9, 1925.

The Passing of the Kuomintang in South China

There has been no time when the politico-military muddle in South China with Kwangtung Province as a field of operation and Canton City as the point of contact has been so confused as it is today. With Dr. Sun Yat-sen's departure from the field of human events, a factor of but little importance in the closing chapter of the Kuomintang, his party has begun to degenerate rapidly in Canton. Today the whole Kuomintang strength lies in the military forces commanded by General Hsu Chung-chi, who are at present far away from their base of supply, though enjoying a brief victoy in their recent success in arms in the Eastern Districts of Kwangtung. The Kuomintang success in the East, however, has been what its opponents have wished and planned; and this probably has given the Bolshevists sorrow instead of joy.

In the first three years following 1917, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen first brought the Chinese Navy and the Chinese National Assembly to Canton to inaugurate the Constitutionalist Movement for the preservation of the Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China and the restoration of the people's legislature to power, much of the time was lost and energy wasted in driving the Kwangsi militarists out of power in Canton. When the Kwangsi forces were finally ousted from Canton in the winter of 1920 and the Kuomintang regained control of Kwangtung Province for the first time since their failure in 1913, Dr. Sun's following at once commenced scrambling for the spoils of war, resulting in the division of the Kuomintang into two main factions, one virtually led by Mr. Hu Han-min and another, by General Chen Chiung-ming. Dr. Sun stood by the faction of Mr. Hu Han-min, who was *Tutuh* or Governor-General of Kwangtung the first year of the Republic and later succeeded by General Chen Chiung-ming. In 1922, General Chen's faction drove Mr. Hu's from Canton, forcing Dr. Sun to leave the city also.

In the summer of 1922, as many may remember, before the actual outbreak in which Dr. Sun was forced to flee with his wife and family, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, a Chinese statesman and so far the only Cantonese leader who has seriously attempted to bring bleasings to his fellow provincials, tried to bring the factions into harmony by taking the gubernatorial chair haiself. Then the struggle between Mr. Hu and General Chen developed and Dr. Wu practically died broken-hearted in June, 1922, his death being hastened by the disturbances of the fighting factions around him. This is recalled, since a little later the name of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, also a former premier of the Republic and a leading Cantonese and also associated with Dr. Sun and Dr. Wu, will again be dragged into the coming struggle in his home province. Some Cantonese are hoping that he will appear again as he has once appeared with the two late Cantonese leaders to solve the Canton problem, one next to that of Peking in the re-unification of China.

General Chen Chiung-ming's faction did not remain in Canton long: it was driven out in January, 1923, when the Cantonese forces supporting the Waichow leader, with which General Chen is also known, retired to the East River districts of the province. The Kuomintang members alone were unable to overthrow General Chen, and Dr. Sun had to utilize Yunnanese and Kwangsi mercenaries from the neighboring provinces to force General Chen and his followers out of Canton.

From January, 1923, to the beginning of the summer of 1925, when the Kuomintang should have been broken up, nothing but terrorism reigned in Canton City and districts where Dr. Sun raised funds by all possible means to maintain the large military and civil parasites he was forced to retain in order to prevent the return of General Chen and his equally obnoxious following to power in Canton. In the meantime, Dr. Sun nominally may be said to have gained control over Northern and Western Kwangtung, while General Chen, held the Southern and Eastern Kwangtung.

For the last two years the people of Kwangtung have seen nothing but officials intriguing against each other for offices of profit and militarists fighting one another for territories of defence, which means that military commanders stationed within the territory may commandeer local revenue, impose new taxes, and exact protection fees from shipping, gambling, opium, and other traffics illegal or otherwrse. Under the pretext of land classification and deeds' examination, thousands of sites and buildings belonging to the people have been confiscated and sold in order that the proceeds might be divided among the unscrupulous politicians and militarists. By subjecting everything to inspection and registration and requiring heavy fees on every act, at least $120,000,000 have been extorted from the Cantonese in the last two years by the terrorists in power. Taking advantage of the once necessary act of commandeering ships for military transportation, the mercenary bandit-troops in Kwangtung have forcibly taken so many launches and small steamers and junks and tow-boats that many large companies have been forced to register their vessels in foreign consulates in Shameen with the hope of avoiding the authorized piracy so frequently practised in Canton waters the last two years.

By charging those opposing them as being traitors to the government and kidnapping persons under the excuse of impressing them for military transportation service in the battle fronts, both the politicians and the militarists have been able to extort large sums of money from the wealthy residents and rich merchants. In the last two years in Kwangtung every tax rate has been doubled and sometimes quadrupled, besides the addition of hundreds of new imposts. Those Kuomintang members who have failed to enrich themselves either through political persecution of helpless individuals or by military extortion on the public have resorted to enlistment in the Bolshevist rank in order to fatten themselves by the liberal subsidies from outside sources. Today the Kuomintang insignia of blue sky and white sun has been mounted on the left corner of the red flag, under which the Kuomintang may now flourish.

Desertion from party principles and military principals and agitation for new thoughts and political and economic practice has become a profitable business among those inside and near the Kuomintang. There should then be no surprise to any one when coming to the mention that South China, with particular reference of Kwangtung Province and Canton City, has today not two factions but twenty trying to outdo one another in the military and the political muddle now in progress.

Anniversary of the Republic

Since February 12, last, when Canton officialdom mockingly celebrated the day as the anniversary of the re-unifcation of the Republic of China, South China has been watching the grouping and the re-grouping of the score of cliques and factions having Kwangtung as basis of operation or with Canton City as their objective.

The internecine war which has taken place in Eastern Kwangtung nominally between Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Army and General Chen's has really been that of a corps under Dr. Sun and another under General Chen, the important factor on both sides having failed to participate in the struggle. The Yunnanese units in the Red Army of Dr. Sun and the corps led by General Lin Fu in the anti-Bolshevist Force of General Chen have never joined battle. Should General Lin Fu decide to join in the fight and the Yunnanese still hold out from their allies, the Cantonese corps of the Red Army now led by General Hsu Chung-chi and succeeded recently in entering territories formerly held by General Chen in Hoifung, and Lukfung, the Bolshevists of General Hsu will be cut off from Canton and the Kuomintang civilians, deprived of the armed support of General Hsu Chung-chi and left in Canton at the mercy of their protectors the Yunnanese, will become impotent as a party of political influence. Unless General Lin Fu decides to go to the rescue of General Chen Chiung-ming, who has withdrawn to Sam-hopa from Swatow when last heard of, General Chen's position will follow that of the Kuomintang of Dr. Sun, powerless to fight for one's own self or party and betrayed by hired mercenaries who have turned against their masters.

The confused state of the present politico-military situation in South China with Canton City as the bone of further contention and the re-grouping of petty powers now in progress will be exceedingly difficult to understand, and what is being reviewed may be near to the truth of the day of writing only.

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Current politico-military activities these few days seems to point to the elimination of the Kuomintang from power in Canton entirely. The death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, its president, leaves no one who can find the sections of the party together. The Yunnanese mercenaries who have enabled the party to enrich its followers but virtually kill its existence for the future by the misery and suffering it has inflicted on the innocent people of Kwangtung have decided to withdraw from their employers and will combine with other cliques to lengthen their opportunity of profiting themselves at the expenses of others. In the meantime, the "Prince Clique" of the Kuomintang is doing everything possible to knife the "Elder Statesmen Clique", and the rivalry and discord within both alone will be sufficient to end the life of a party which began some years ago with some real principles but later developed into a Bolshevist organ dominated not by real Bolshevists with altruism but by agitators possessing selfish motives. The Cantonese unit of the Red Army nominally headed by General Hsu Chung-chi is badly divided, and the division now stationing in the West River districts will not join those already gone East, where they are now much needed to augment the success made in the last few days since March first, when the home town of General Chen Chiung-ming, the City of Hoifung, fell into the hands of Dr. Sun's Red Army. General Leung Hung-kai, commanding the Cantonese troops in the Five Districts with Kongmoon as the main post; General Cheng Yun-kie, with a force of Cantonese at Shiuhing, West River; and Generals Lee and Wong, stationing at Wuchow all nominally flying the red flag of Dr. Sun's Kuomintang, are really independent of the Reds.

In the near future there will be much minor or annoying guerilla warfare within Kwangtung and also in Kwangsi to effect new combination of factions, not only for local advantages and selfish purpose among the leaders but also to develop a position in which the Southern politicians and militarists may equally bargain with those in the North in the coming attempt to have a patch-up peace or, in another word, to re-divide the whole China into the principalities of robber barons, now dressing in uniforms of *Tupans*, *Huipans*, and *Tulis*, offices and titles never formally sanctioned by the people.

General Tang Now in Command

General Tang Chi-yao, *Tuchun* and *Shangchang*, or Military and Civil Governor of Yunnan, is now controlling nearly 10,000 men in Nanking, Kwangsi, and the Yam-Lim districts of Kwangtung, aiming to occupy some important positions in these two provinces while the leading citizens of these two territories are at odds with one another. It is said and from somewhat reliable sources that General Tang, before the move, had the assurance of support from a certain Yunnanese commander on the side of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and also a leading Kwangsi-ite general now under General Chen Chiung-ming. General Liu Chen-huan, a pro-Sun Kwangsi-ite commander in the Red Army, is not opposing the invasion of his home province, Kwangsi, provided that General Tang will not interfere with his ambition to become civil governor of his home province, it is freely reported in Canton. General Lin Fu, now still in the Army of General Chen Chiung-ming, has also been mentioned for the post of *Tuli* or Military Governor of Kwangtung, to be effective upon the success of General Tang in dominating the situation in South China, with Canton City, of course, as the center of both political and military development and direction. In the meantime, General Fan Shek-shang of the Yunnanese unit of the Red Army, enemy of General Tang in politics and in interests, is leaving Canton for Wuchow with his 2nd Yunnanese Corps, presumably to oppose the coming to Canton of General Tang.

The coming of General Tang Chi-yao's influence into Kwangsi has been known to General Chen Chiung-ming and also to Mr. Tang Shao-yi for some time. While General Chen has never publicly welcomed this move, it is not believed that he will actively oppose it; and for obvious reasons, it may prove a help to him at the present time, although General Chen has never favored a non-Cantonese to dominate the Canton situation. A report says that Mr. Tang Shao-yi has been offered the leadership of the civil section of the proposed combination of the South-western Provinces, while General Tang will command the military power; and that General Yang Hsi-min will head the military affairs in Kwangtung; General Lin Fu, in Kwangsi; and General Chao Heng-ti, will remain as he is in Hunan. At least such a proposal has been made. As to General Chen Chiung-ming, some, not his friends, would like to have him invited to Peking where he will be given an honored but not active position; and his unwillingness to withdraw may cause a re-grouping of the factions less unfriendly to one another.

When coming to the actual re-grouping, the lesser leaders may combine and the former enemies become new friends and allies. A dozen of lesser lights in the South China politico-military arena must be considered, and it has been the strength of these several somewhat independent divisions of bandit-troops which has enabled a few to shine in newspaper columns and official despatches dealing with Chinese political events. In the last two years, Eastern Kwangtung was practically divided into three spheres of military influence: General Yeh Chu commanded both the revenue and the troops in the few districts with Waichow City as the center; General Lin Fu did the same in Hingning; and General Hung Shao-lin, occupied similar position at Swatow. General Chen Chiung-ming, nominally the chief of them all, had to depend on them for whatever they could spare for him in the way of money contributions.

In Southern Kwangtung, for a long time Generals Lin Chen-ting, Sun Pao-fang, and Tang Pun-yen, whose political standings fluctuate from time to time, have been controlling, sometimes jointly and sometimes separately, while latest information to hand appears that now only General Sun and Tang are running the lower four prefectures, known as the Kao-Lui-Yam-Lim districts, of Kwangtung. These commanders never desired that there should be any strong government or commander in Canton just as no *Tuchun* in the North has really wanted to see a strong Central government of the Republic in Peking.

In the West River Districts of Kwangtung, the several division commanders have divided the territory into sections for defence, that is for revenue control and opium and gambling protection, leaving Canton City in the hands of the Yunnanese, who control nearly all the formerly fixed revenues of the place and have forced Dr. Sun's numerous followers there to impose new rates and make extra charges and surtaxes on all things they can lay their hands upon, including the reckless sales of public lands and cruel confiscation of private homes.

The North River districts in Kwangtung have been the conquered territory of the Yunnanese for the past two years. General Chao Sheng-liang, a Yunnanese commander, has been controlling Shiukwan the northern terminal of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, while General Liao Heng-chao, Wongsha, the southern terminal; and the Yunnanese are commandeering 40 per cent of the daily receipts of the line for their military expenses.

The Yunnanese mercenaries are also controlling the Canton-Samshui Railroad, the receipts of which go wholly to them, while they allow a small sum to be retained for maintenance and operating disbursements. Not only the railroad line has gone over to the Yunnanese for control, but the towns and cities along the road have gone to them as well, as far as tax collections are concerned.

Whether or not these sectional commanders will easily submit to the more influential military chiefs in the re-grouping process is a question. A brief survey of the more important militarists with command in Kwangtung may help future readings in the coming changeable events in South China.

Other Militarists in Canton

General Lin Fu, commanding a corps of anti-Bolshevists nominally under General Chen Chiung-ming, is now at Hoyun. He will try to enter Canton City during the absence of the pro-Sun forces under General Hsu Chung-chi, who have gone eastward into General Chen's former territory, provided that he will be able to either get the Yunnanese under Generals Yang Hsi-min and Hu Sze-shun turn traitors against Dr. Sun or drive them off by force. General Fan Shek-shang of the Yunnanese 2d Corps will allow General Lin to come into Canton, provided General Lin will not join General Tang Chi-yao against him.

General Yang Hsi-min, commander of the 1st Yunnanese Corps and senior commander of all Yunnanese in Canton and Commissioner of Canton Garrison, has practically deserted the Kuomintang and is now holding Canton City, willing to offer it to the highest bidder in term of money and military promotion. Now both General Lin Fu and General Tang Chi-yao have submitted tenders, which have not yet been opened.

General Hu Sze-shun, commanding the 3rd Yunnanese Corps, is also holding the Canton-Samshui Railroad, a "gold mine" in Canton. He is indifferent in politics. He will submit to any one on condition that his control over the railroad will not be interfered with.

General Fan Shek-shang, so far the strongest of the Yunnanese militarists in Canton, because of the numerous strength of 2nd Corps, nearly 12,000 strong, and his command of the gambling and the opium traffics of the Southern capital, has also deserted the Kuomintang and is moving up Kwangsiwards because of opposition to him in Canton City by his Yunnanese associates in the higher circles.

General Hsu Chung-chi, the only remaining factor in the Kwangtung military strength, is now away from Canton City, the headquarter and seat of government of the party,

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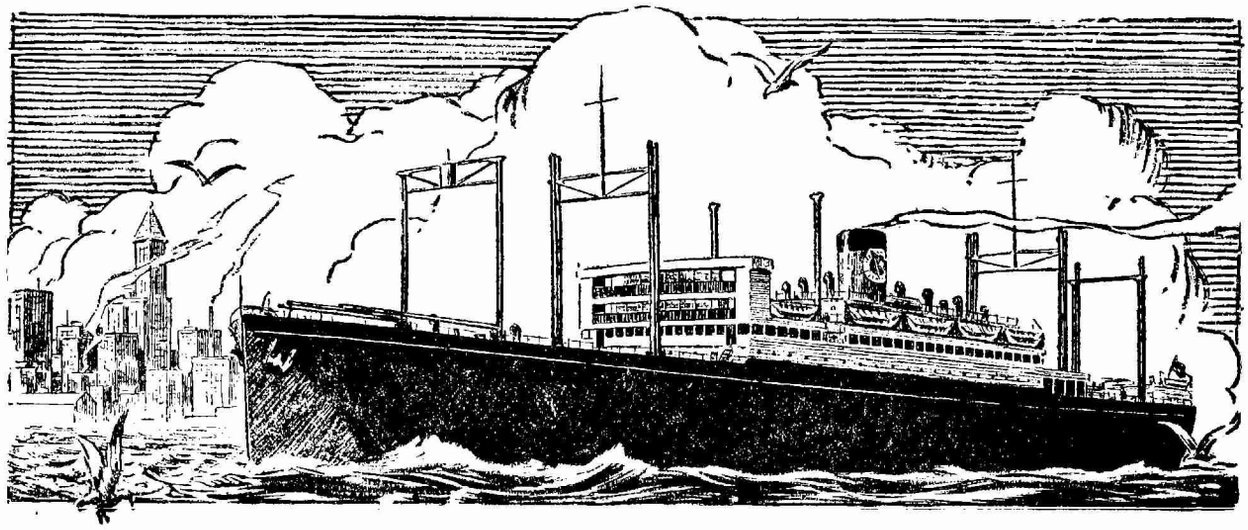

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Unless he is able to train the several peasants of farmers corps and the labor divisions of the Kuomintang to replace the Yunnanese mercenaries who are deserting Dr. Sun, his military activities will soon be confined to the Eastern Section of Kwangtung only and political associates will have to remove their quarters to Shanghai again. There is no likehood that the Kuomingtang will be able to hold on long in Eastern Kwangtung.

General Leung Hung-kai, commanding a Cantonese Corps in Kongmoon, nominally a Kuomintang, is indifferent in politics. He will be no help in the Kuomintang Party and has so far shown no interest in the attack against the anti-Bolshevists in Tung-kiang. Similar words may be said in referring to his associates in the West River section, Generals Chen Yun-kie and Lee Chai-sum.

Of the insignificant commanders in Canton City, men who have contributed nothing to party wars but are utilized to terrorize villagers and civilians into submission to Kuomintang misrule, General Wu Te-chen and General Li Fook-lam may be mentioned. They were the spirit which guided the massacre of Canton merchants and the destruction of the West City of Canton on October 15, last when the Canton Merchants Volunteers unsuccessfully attempted to oppose the introduction of Bolshevism into Kwangtung and to rescue a consignment of arms worth more than $1,700,000, for the import of which they had taken every legal step and the general headquarter had issued a permit but which Dr. Sun Yat-sen forcibly seized, notwithstanding the previous approval of his Commissary of War.

The Cantonese people, since the disbandment of their volunteer corps by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Red Army, have now no effective means to back their disapproval over such a chaos and reign of terror in their midst. Before the complete reorganizations of the people's self-defence movement, they have to simply watch and wait.

To the Southern Chinese watching the recent developments seriously, the Canton situation is not at all hopeless and the wanton deeds of the Kuomintang in Canton in creating strife between capital and labor and arousing the students in new thoughts and interesting the women, the farmers, the workmen, and all those it can influence to Bolshevism and other systems by which they may free themselves from imperialism, capitalism, unequal treaties binding China and other evils, while detrimental to local peace and order because of their improper presentation and being advocated by leaders untrained and selfish, may, after all prove a value in the long run. The people of Kwangtung have been virtually dragged to the view of maladministration and misgovernment in their midst and forced to admit that they have a part in the government of China by heavy burden of taxation, for which the Kuomingtang creation of factional warfare and invitation of mercenary troops must be held responsible, and to see the punishment of political indifference by the light of burning towns in Kaukong, Tungkun, Kwangling, Tsingyun, Canton, and other cities of Kwangtung which the Kuomintang forces had set fire upon the last two years. The organization of volunteer corps would never have been so popular and necessary had not the tyranny of the Bolshelvists under party influence made people feel the value of cooperation. That the Provincial Volunteer Corps of Kwangtung has now to function under new names and in indirect means should not be taken as a sign of weakening among the common people of South China by the public. That the Kuomintang has been largely responsible for having caused the many classes in Kwangtung to think, to fight, and to act for class or common interest is a credit which should not be denied to Dr. Sun's followers. There has never been a time when the people of South China, particularly those in Kwangtung, have taken so much interests in politics and local affairs; and it appears to be true here that sometimes mistakes and sufferings are the best lessons to success.

In Canton City alone, provided that all classes will join hands together without further feelings of hatred, there is machinery which could in a few hours call some 13,000 armed volunteers out for the defence of the city, put all workers and students of the city into parade or public demonstrations, and raise $1,400,000 without difficulty. The labor unions, the schools, the business firms, all have central organizations; and if one or two millions are needed for immediate purpose, a house to house call by the police at the homes and firms for a small sum equal to one's monthly house rent would be able to provide it.

In the districts scores of communities have similar organizations among the people of all classes and, according to a recent press report, the district of Heungshan alone has nearly 6,000,000 pieces of arms of all descriptions among the people.

The Cantonese, who will lead South China, without the consent of which nothing may be done in the coming reunification of the Republic, are better prepared for self-govornment than any other provincials in China. They are more awakened to the situation than any other community within the Republic. All they need now are some good and experienced leaders who will come forward and take advantage of the patriotism already burning in the hearts of the people.

The people of Kwangtung are in favor of local government with the least interference from the central authorities. They have ample arms and ammunitions for self-protection against pirates and bandits who are not legalized by political parties under the name of army. They will have money to support all their schools, provided that political parties will not use foreign funds to force untimely teachings into the students.

Other provinces and peoples also have similar means but those in Kwangtung are well organized now among the several classes, and a union of these interests under a big leader in the moral sense may solve the situation.

Dr. Liao Chung-hoi, the Kuomintang Bolshevist labor leader by whose direction the barbers of Canton assisted in the burning of the shops of Canton merchants opposing Bolshevism; General Li Fook-lam, the former bandit-chief who is now the most efficient catcher of bandits at the present time; Mr. Chan Lim-pak, the head of the Cantonese merchants without the support of whom the Kuomintang has failed to achieve its desired result; all these are some leaders among the Cantonese respective to the interests they each represent. By bringing these men together by putting away the issue on which each has different opinion, there may be co-operation between capital and labor, a question which should have never been raised by actual conditions if not for its introduction by the Kuomintang suppositions of its existence in South China. One of the great obstacles to the peaceful solution of the Canton situation is the prevalence of brigandage and piracy, a chronic social disease due to past misgover ment and non-attention of the rich to the poor class. The recruit of more men of the Li Fook-lam type to be backed by the ever vigilance of the village volunteers against the lawless will discourage further rise of characters of this nature. The good roads movement in Kwangtung, now reporting more than a thousand *li* from some 22 centers, with the supplement of the mass education campaign now undertaken by Christians and the anti-Christian alike in many places will also help towards a peaceful solution of the Canton situation.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, General Chen Chiung-ming, together with some former leaders of the Koumintang who have never been tainted by Soviet gold, Mr. Kang Yu-wei, Mr. Liang Chi-chao, and as many others of political experience but without too strong party views as possible, to be backed by the leaders of the merchants, workers, have no difficulty in organizing for the good of their home province and South China, if they will sincerely appear in the political arena in Canton, though somewhat filthy at present but which they are invited to clean.

H. W.

Canton, March 12, 1925.

Roy S. Anderson Dies

It is with regret that we note the sudden death of Mr. Roy S. Anderson, who succumbed to pneumonia at the French Hospital in Peking last Thursday night, March 12. Mr. Anderson, who successfully negotiated for the release of the Lincheng captives, was one of the best known foreigners in China, having been associated not only with prominent foreign firms in China but also having acted in an advisory capacity to central and provincial officials.

Mr. Anderson was the son of Dr. and Mrs. David L. Anderson, Dr. Anderson being the president of Soochow University, operated under the auspices of the Southern Methodist Church. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson came to China from Atlanta, Gegoria.

After returning from a private school in Tennessee, Mr. Anderson taught for several years in Soochow University, after which he resigned to join the Standard Oil Company of New York, both in the Shanghai office and in the outports. Being one of the best linguists among the foreign population he assisted in divers nogotiations, after leaving the Standard Oil Co., as the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Reclamation project in north and central China, the Sinclair Oil Concession in Northern Saghalien Island and others.

Mr. Anderson is survived by his wife and two children, David and Julia, who now are in school in America, and also by two brothers, David, who resides in Shanghai, and James, who resides in Seattle, and a sister, Miss Cecil, who lives with her brother in Seattle.

Funeral services were held in Peking Monday of this week, being conducted by the Rev. Watson McMillen Hayes of the Presbyterian Mission. Included among the floral tributes was one from the foreign Lincheng captives.

My First Meeting with Dr. Sun Yat-sen

WHEN I came to China from Japan in 1918, I found Dr. Sun living in his little house in the French concession of Shanghai, and one Sunday morning I went to meet him with a Japanese journalist. I had hardly waited ten minutes in the small drawing room when Dr. Sun came down, dressed in a simple Chinese coat and shaking hands with me asked about the health of Mr. Mitsuru Toyama and his other friends in Japan. He spoke with some excitement of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and asked whether Japan was going to recognize Soviet Russia soon. He remarked that it was most necessary that Japan should recognise the new People's government in Russia. He further asked many questions about the progress of events in India and there was a note of true sympathy in his tone. In the first interview I had with this great Chinese, I was convinced of his frankness, sincerity, and sympathy with the oppressed. He invited me to see him as often as I could, and after a few more meetings our acquaintance ripened into friendship.

Dr. Sun did not like the Japanese interference in the domestic matters of China. For several months I conveyed his messages to our mutual friends in Japan and *vice versa*. Dr. Sun insisted that Japan must leave Manchuria alone to show her sincerity. He was a great admirer of the late Prince Katsura whom he considered to be the greatest statesman of modern Japan. Dr. Sun discarded sentimentalism in politics and loved truth more than any other thing.

I introduced Sir Vithaldas Thakarse, president of the Bank of Bombay to Dr. Sun and on hearing Dr. Sun's views on internationalism, and seeing his unselfish zeal for the political deliverence of the nations of Asia, Sir Vithaldas told me that he considered Dr. Sun to be one of the greatest statesmen of the world.

Dr. Sun was a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi and though he did not agree with the Manatama in his non-cooperation movement, he always paid a very high tribute to the saintly character of Gandhi.

It is a mistake to think that Dr. Sun was anti-Britsh. He loved the British people among whom he had many bosom friends. But he did not like the foreign policy of Britain in the Far East.

Dr. Sun was an advocate of Asian independence without the guidance of Japan. He thought of unification of the Moslem and Buddhist Asia on cultural lines and had friends in Turkey, Persia, India, Afghanistan.

I found a true democrat in Dr. Sun. He was not only an idealist democrat but also a practical democrat. He preferred to work with the people as one of them and took special care to eliminate obstacles to democracy. He was totally free from pride, conceit, and self-importance. He gave full consideration to the opinions of those who differed from him, and I never found him sarcastic or out of temper during my long associations with him. Once when I went to see him I found him confined to bed. He called me to his bed room and said: "I have a high fever, but I do not want you to have the impression that I did not wish to receive you for want of time."

Dr. Sun was not only a statesman, but also a deep thinker. He often compared the philosophers of the Sung dynasty to the Indian Vedantists and himself valued the philosophy of Wang Yan Ming of the Ming dynasty. Though not formally religious Dr. Sun had faith in the immortality of the soul, and thought that the best service to God was to serve His children.

Dr. Sun had studied the question of the origin of the Japanese race and once gave me an outline of his opinion on the subject. According to Dr. Sun the Japanese are of the Persian race. He thought that Jemu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan was a Persian Prince who migrated to Japan after the fall of Persia.

Dr. Sun was a great conversationalist and always talked with animation. He was not at all humourous.

Though a socialist Dr. Sun was not a Bolshevik and on several occasions he told me that communism could not be applied to China. He was a friend of Russia and admired Lenin.

Dr. Sun lived a simple life, abstaining from tobacco and wine. He was not fond of outdoor life and read whenever he had time to do so. I found him kind, at times very tender, affectionate, and considerate. There is no doubt that he will pass into history as one of the greatest statesmen who cared for the good of the peoples and thus sacrificed every thing for the good of humanity. I never heard Dr. Sun mention the word money but he was always ready to help his friends in any way in his power.

Shanghai, March 14, 1925. H. P. Shastri

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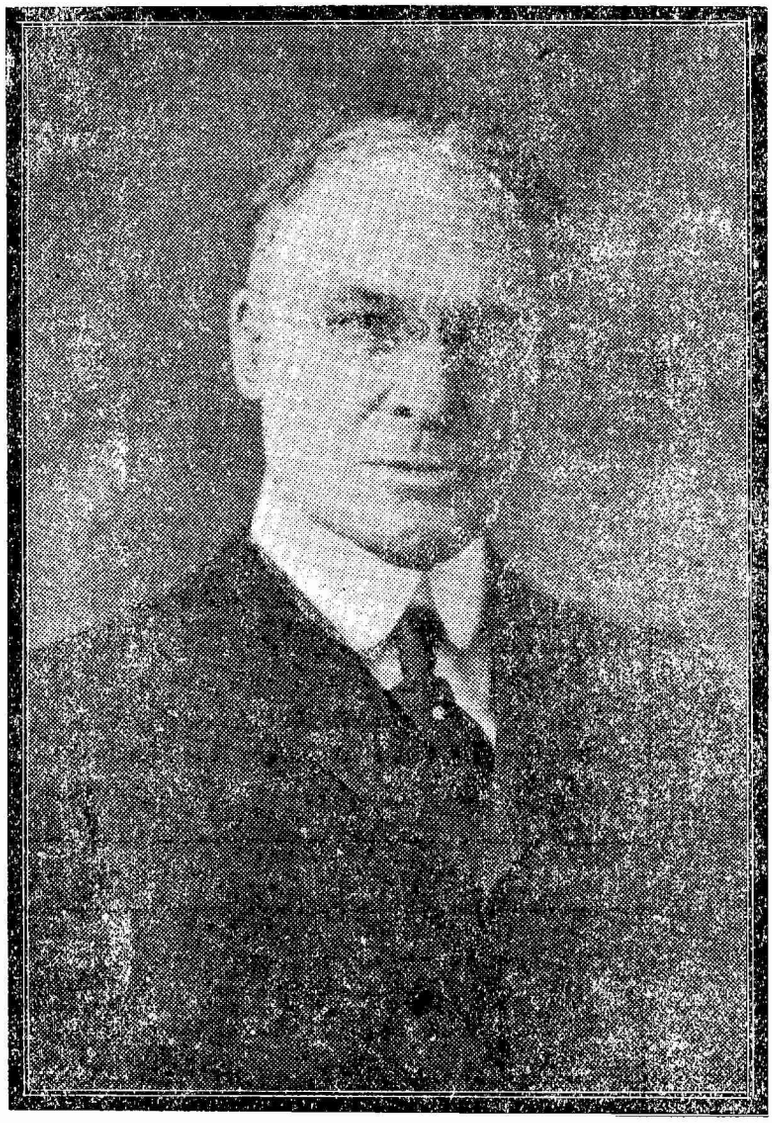
Dr. Schurman Appointed Ambassador to Germany



Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman has served as American Minister to China since 1921, when he was appointed by President Harding, upon the recommendation of Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. He followed Mr. Charles R. Crane at Peking. During Dr. Schurman's administration many important matters have come up for attention and have been ably dealt with.

Dr. Schurman had only been in Peking a few months when the first war between Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling broke out in the spring of 1922. Then in May, 1923 he had the Lincheng Shantung bandit affair to deal with and in this connection he is popularly credited with using his influence against intervention. Another affair connected with military disorder in China, which Dr. Schurman was instrumental in settling was the murder of Mr. Charles L. Coltman, son of one of the officials of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Coltman was shot by soldiers at Kalgan and it was only after many months of effort that the Chinese authorities punished the general concerned and an indemnity was paid to the widow. In addition to the Coltman incident, there have been numerous other disturbances in the relations of China and the United States which Dr. Schurman has assisted in smoothing out if not actually settling, among them being the firing on American shipping on the Upper Yangtsze, the attempt of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to seize the offices of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton, the default of the Chinese government on American loans and obligations for materials purchased by the Government Railways, not to mention numerous incidents growing out of military and bandit disorder affecting the lives and work of American missionaries in the interior of China.

On the constructive side, probably the outstanding accomplishment of his administration, was the return of the final balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes, the amount being approximately G. $6,-000,000. This matter which has been agitated for several years, was finally settled in 1924 by Congressional action, in which the final sum of money was returned to China to be used for educational purposes and to be administered by an American Boxer Indemnity Commission, the membership of which is to be composed of Chinese and Americans.

Another outstanding achievement, was the negotiation of a contract whereby the Federal Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America, have made a contract with the Ministry of Communications to construct in China in behalf of the Chinese government a number of high-power radio stations capable of communicating directly with the United States and other countries. The final negotiations are now being conducted in Peking and it is reported that work on the Shanghai station, to be the largest in the world, is soon to begin.

Dr. Schurman's appointment as Ambassador to Germany, comes as a distinct promotion, the Berlin post being one of the most important diplomatic posts of the American government. Dr. Schurman succeeds, Mr. Alanson B. Houghton who has just been appointed Ambassador to London, succeeding in that post Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the present Secretary of State.

Dr. Schurman was born of New York Dutch parentage, on Prince Edward Island of Canada, May 22, 1854. He was awarded the Canadian Gilchrist scholarship and studied at the University of London. Later he studied at the University of Paris and Edinburgh and received the degree of Sc. D. at the latter institution in 1878. Later he studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Goettingen and Italy, after which he returned to America where he took post graduate work at Columbia, Yale, Dartmouth and Harvard. In 1880 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Arcadia College in Canada and at Dalhousie University. In 1892 he was appointed Russell Sage Professor and President of Cornell University, where he served until 1920.

His first connection with the Orient was in 1899 when he was appointed a member of the First U S. Philippine Commission. In 1912-13 he served as American Minister to Greece and Montenegro. In 1915 he was a member of the New York State constitutional convention and also a member of the New York State food commission. Despite his active educational and political career, Dr. Schurman has found time to write several books, among them being a treatise on Darwinism, Ethics of Evolution, Agnosticism and Religion, Philippine Affairs, The Balkan Wars, Why America is in the War, and others.

As yet there has been no announcement as to who will succeed Dr. Schurman as American Minister in Peking. At the present the staff at the Legation includes Mr. Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary, and three First Secretaries, Fred L. Mayer, Clarence B. Hewes, and E. G. Green, one of whom doubtless will be appointed Charge d'Affaires, in case there is a delay in appointing a new Minister.

Miss Dorothy Dawson Campbell, a noted pianist, is giving a concert at the home of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, on Monday afternoon, March 23, at 5:30 o'clock. Miss Campbell is traveling with Messrs. Melsa and Cave who are playing at the Plaza Hotel at the present time, and their company was disbanded in Shanghai. They have all been associated with Sir Henry Wood, Queen's Hall, London, Arthur Nitsich, Paris, and others. It is hoped many people will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing a great artist.

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President Coolidge and a U. S. China Policy

BY THOMAS MING-HENG CHAO

This article was awarded the Annual China Weekly Review Prise of G. $50 offered to the student in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri who writes the best article on some phase of Chinese-American relations. A picture of Mr. Thomas Ming-heng Chao appears elsewhere in this issue of the Review.

CALVIN Coolidge was elected to the presidency of the United States. A new central government was established in China. The Sino-American relationship opened its New Year not without some great political changes in the two countries.

President Coolidge will begin his new term with "readjustment" and "co-operation" as the key-note of his foreign policy in the Far East, Dr. C. T. Wang and General Feng Yu-hsiang, supporters of the new central government in China, are trying to form a "Dawes plan for China" for her economic reconstruction with the guidance and co-operation of the United States government. America has come to take not only an active part but the leading part in the rebuilding of China.

America's policy toward China in the past was formulated chiefly on the basis of the policies of the other powers in the Far East. When the powers struggled for spheres of influence and concessions, John Hay came forward with the doctrine of open door. When the powers were besieging the Chinese government with demands for the opening of trade ports and the granting of special privileges, the United States took great care that she was also one of the "most favored nations." When the struggle for the supremacy in the Far East was at its bitterest in 1921, President Harding called the Washington Conference and brought about the limitation of armament trying thus to create a better understanding among the powers.

But the American people now see a bigger and more glorious vision than that of the procuring and the protecting of their own interests or the prevention of a disastrous war. They realise that the rebuilding of China, with its great potentialities and its importance in the future development of the world, will be undoubtedly the main factor not only in the preservation of peace in the Far East but a great step toward the fulfilment of the long dreamed of World Peace. Though people have come to understand that geographically, politically, commercially, and morally the countries and the peoples of the earth are interelated, the number of persons who are willing to take the trouble and to make sacrifices in order to make it possible are few. And yet nothing is more certain than that the welfare of the Commonwealth depends upon the insight and the outlook of the few. The time has now come when there should be a radical readjustment of conditions in China. The mutual suspicions and antagonisms of the past must be replaced by enlightenment, friendliness and confidence. Not only because of America's traditional interests in China or her present position as a world power, but for the love of peace and humanity, she ought to take the leading part, which is recognised by all the principal powers concerned, in the reconstruction of China.

At the next Washington Conference, which President Coolidge is expected to call, one important issue probably will be international co-operation for the conomic development of China on the basis of good will and unselfish ideals. Their chief task will be the improvement of China's economic status as a foundation on which to erect a permanent political structure. It will be carried through the creation of industries and the building of railways. It is quite obvious that the changes in intercommunication and transportation in China will be far-reaching and that these changes will increase in social, economic, and political importance every year. They will help to break down the geographical barriers, facilitate the development of industries, and bring the people of the different corners of China into more intimate contact.

Who can doubt the truth of the statement that the awakening of China is a fact of world importance and of profound significance? To raise the standard of living in China to the average standard of the United States, would be equivalent, so far as America's markets are concerned, to the creation of five Americas. To raise the standard of living in China fifty per cent, would, commercially speaking, add 200,000,000 to the world's population.

(Continued on page 82)

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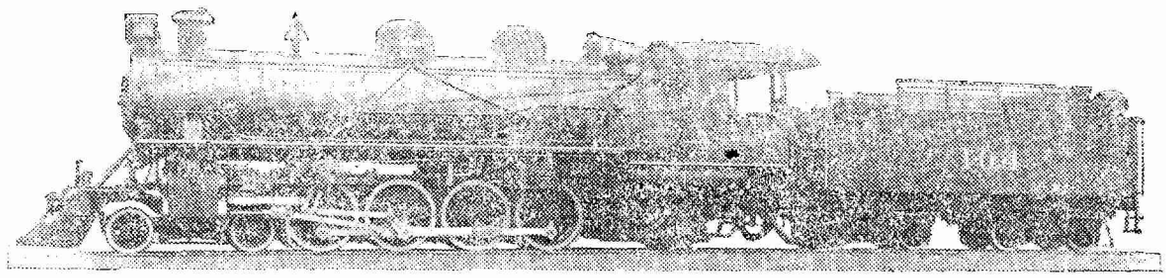

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32-086

President Coolidge and a U. S. China Policy

(Continued from page 80)

But the American government will not commit the same blunders as she has committed heretofore. In the past, whenever a new government in China came into power, it came to America for loans. The money was supposed to be used for the economic development of the country, but it was actually spent in futile partisan warfare and in the building up of the personal armies of the military leaders. The American government should see to it that all future loans will be given with sound security and proper supervision.

Though economic reconstruction is the immediate step toward the reformation of China, thought is always the liberating factor during the transitional period of any nation. Great political changes must be preceded by a thorough change of thought, which is best brought about by the aid of education. And we must not forget to pay our highest tribute, in this connection, to the American missionaries who are doing wonderful work in China.

They are undertaking the task of wiping out superstition and ignorance pervading the masses of China. The part taken by the American missionaries in promoting the progress of the Chinese people is not at all small. They have borne the light of Western civilization into every nook and corner of the nation. They have brought happiness and comfort to the poor and the suffering, by the establishment of hospitals and schools. While the immediate economic necessities must be duly recognised, the elevation of China's educational and moral status is most commendable. The work of the American missionaries should be greatly encouraged.

A new era has dawned in the history of the Sino-American relations, and may be in the history of world politics. People have applied the principles of Christianity almost in every other thing but politics. The unselfish work of America for the general up-lift of a great people may change the entire political relations of the world. America's policy toward China, which is that of unselfish co-operation for the service of humanity, may furnish the ideals for the future foreign policies of all nations.

Men and Events

A dinner-dance was given at the Union Club of China on Wednesday evening, March 18, at 8 o'clock, when more than 100 members and their guests were present. This dinner took the place of the usual fellowship dinner given monthly at the Union Club.

"Some Causes of the Anglo-Chinese Wars," is the subject of a lecture given by Dr. H. F. MacNair of St. John's University on Wednesday afternoon, March 18, at the Foreign Y. W. C. A. Shanghai, at 5:30 o'clock. This is one of a series of lectures being given by Dr. MacNair under the auspices of the Foreign Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Albert Peck, of Peking, was the honorary speaker recently at a memorial service held at the Williams-Porter Hospital, Tehchow, when a large picture of her husband, the late Dr. Albert Peck, was unveiled. Dr. Peck was one of the founders of the local medical work which he assisted in establishing at Piang Chuang in 1884. Willis Peck of the American Legation, Peking, is the son of the late Dr. Peck and Mrs. Peck.

A specially arranged St. Patrick's Day program was given on Tuesday afternoon, March 17, at the regular meeting of the club, at the American Women's Club rooms at 4:30 o'clock. The program was in charge of the Dramatic Department of the Club. The American school girls served tea and also contributed to the program. Mrs. R. I. Clapp delivered "When Sympathy Goes-a-Journeying," and Mrs. J. F. Feely sang several songs.

W. P. Willson of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, departed on home leave on Wednesday, March 18, on the *s. s. President Taft.* Mr. Willson has been in the Far East for several years, having first come out as a member of the American Embassy, Tokio, and later was connected with the Grace China Company. He acted as agent for a short time during the absence of B. C. Haile, general agent in Shanghai. He plans to spend some time in the West and East, after visiting his family in Staunton, Virginia.

A Japanese squadron, consisting of four light cruisers, namely the *Natori*, *Nagara*, *Yura*, and *Sendai*, one submarine depot-ship *Jungi*, and six submarine boats, under the command of Vice-Admiral H. Yamamoto, is expected to arrive in Shanghai, about March 27, according to reports in the Japanese press, Shanghai, by Commander Inose, Japanese naval agent here. The trip is being undertaken for the purpose of training the crews on the lower Yangtze. While in Shanghai a reception will probably be held for the visiting fleet and a band concert given by its naval band.

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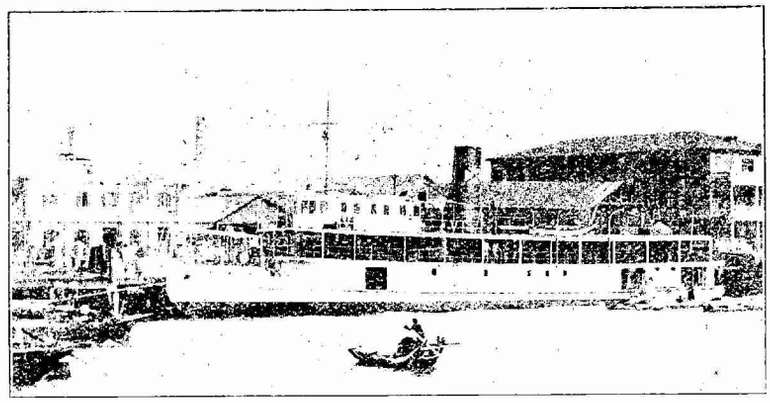

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The China General Omnibus Company held its annual meeting last week at which time it was intimated in the annual report of the president, that the future for this company was extremely promising, and things pointed to a very successful and dividend-paying year this year. The busses at the present time only cover a few routes and have only been running since October. According to the report the number of busses in operation from December 31, was six during three weeks in October; six during November and an average of fifteen during December. Twenty more busses have been ordered from England for service in Shanghai on the strength of the past record.

The U. S. Consulate-General states that inquiries have been received from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes stated below. The consular office will gladly furnish such particulars as are on file and correspondents are requested to refer to the item number. Personal inquiries should be made at the Commercial Department of the Consulate-General. The articles in question are: (11) rebuilt motor-cars; (17) used motor cars: (19) detachable boat-motors; (21) automobile parts; (22) motor-car accessories; (23) Oriental manufactured goods, peanuts, walnut meat, walnut albumen; (24) toys: (25) chemicals, oils, pharmaceuticals; (26) machine tools; (27) toys—import; (28) insulating material.

The international character of the work done by the Navy Y. M. C. A. is emphasized by its recent report which states that last year the Navy Y. M. C. A. housed and fed the men of H. M. S. *Despatch* during their stay in port. Two-hundred and fifty at a time had five days shore leave and lived at the Y. M. C. A., as have other British sailors since that time. There is an English billiard table especially for their use. The French sailors, we are told, have cakes and hot chocolate at the lunch counter and enjoy the "movies." The Italian sailors like to play American pool and two tables are assigned for their use. The swimming pool attracts all nationalities. During the first ten days of March the Navy Y. M. C. A., building was used by the sailors of different nations as follows: American, 1212; British, 1040, Italian, 1221; French, 245; civilians (largely restaurant patrons) 3,303. 398 sailors slept in the building of whom 260 were British. A record is obtained by the Chinese door boys who have small mechanical registers in their hands.

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Who's Who in China

Dr. John C. H. Wu
(吳經熊)

Dr. John C. H. Wu, son of Mr. Wu Chia-chang (吳葭昌), first chairman of Ningpo General Chamber of Commerce, was born at Ningpo, March, 28, 1899 and was early educated in Chinese under the direction and guidance of his father. After finishing his preliminary study at Yao Jeh Middle school in Ningpo, he came to Shanghai to join the Shanghai Baptist College where he remained for half a term. He spent the Spring term of 1917 in Pei-yang University, and in June of the same year, graduated from the pre-legal course of that Institution. In the fall term of 1917, he entered the Comparative Law School of China-Law Department of Soochow University where he satisfactorily completed his courses in 1920 and distinguished himself by winning first honors of his class. Being very ambitious, Dr. Wu went to America in 1920 and took his post-graduate course in the Michigan Law School where he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Jurispaudence in 1921. While there, he contributed an article to the Michigan Law Review on Ancient Chinese Law and legal ideas which were warmly received by the American readers. On the recommendation of Dean Bates, Professors Dickinson, Drake and Crane, he was appointed to a Fellowship in International Law offered by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. With this Fellowship, he went to Paris University, where he was admitted to the post-graduate in the School of Law and where he wrote a thesis on "La Methode du Droit des gens". For his distinguished work done in Paris and on the recommendation of Professor De Lapradelle, his Fellowship was renewed for another year and in 1922, he went to University of Berlin where he studied under that renowned Professor Dr. Stammler. While there, Dr. Wu wrote an article on The Juristic Philosophy of Mr. Justice Holmes, which was published in the Michigan Law review in the March of 1923. In 1923, Dean Pound of Harvard Law School made him Researsh Fellow in Jurisprudence. While at Harvard, he contributed to the Illinois Law Review an article on "The Juristic Philosophy of Roscoe Pound"; he was requested also by Dean Wigmote and Professor Kocourek of the Northwestern University Law School to write an essay on "Stammler and his Critics" for publication in a forthcoming volume of the famous "Modern Legal Phylosophy Series" This is the first time that a jurist from the Orient ever contributed to that series. In response to

the call of his Alma Mater—the Comparative Law School of China, Dr. Wu Came back to China to join its faculty. He has been teaching International Law, Roman Law, Jurisprudence and other legal subjects. Concurrently, he holds the Professorship of philosophy in the National Institute of Selfgovernment. Dr. Wu is engaged in the writing of a book on "Human Nature in Law" to be published as a volume in the Harvard Studies in Jurisprudence.

C. S. Ho.

News from South China

Messrs. Lane. Crawford, Ltd., one of the oldest European firms in Hongkong, celebrated its 75th anniversary of establishment March 2, when a large number of Chinese as well as foreign friends attended their reception. W. A. Eustace and F. M. Crawford, present managing directors of the company, are now in charge of the business.

Wong Yuen, the first Chinese in Hongkong to drive a tramcar, died March 1, after having been in the service of the Hongkong Tramway for the last 21 years. Mr. Wong was never late for duty and had never experienced an accident.

After nearly a service of 30 years in Hongkong and Canton, having helped to found St. Stephens, Holy Trinity, the Hongkong University, and other educational institutions in these two cities, Archdeacon Ernest Judd Barnett and Mrs. Barnett left South China on furlough, March 4, when not only leaders of the Church in Hongkong but representatives of the official, business, educational circles saw him off. The health of the archdeacon has necessitated his retirement from active duty for the present.

Seven convicts of the prison in Macao attempted to escape February 25, four succeeding in doing so, while two were recaptured and one shot dead.

The E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Hongkong, departed for London March 1, to represent Hongkong as Commissioner at the Wembley exhibition. A party of more than eighty Chinese assistants will soon join Mr. Hallifax in managing the Hongkong section of the exhibition.

Goo Ying Feng, Chief of the Commissary of Finance of the Kuomintang in Canton, replying to a petition of the Stevedores Union praying for the repeal of the recent new tax on boats and sampans in Canton harbor, has stated that the Commission in charge of the war funding has been responsible for the enactment of this new law and that the Commission will not be recommended to repeal it.

Two women agents of the Labor Division of the Kuomintang in Canton, sent to Shuntak on March 8, to investigate the strike of the silk filature girls there, were arrested by the local volunteers on charge of inciting others to strike and disturb local peace and order. Afterwards the two women were deported.

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Chinese-Eastern Railway Publishes New Magazine

Beginning with the 1-st of January, 1924, the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration is publishing a monthly illustrated magazine, the"Manchuria Monitor", each issue containing from 100-120 pages in the Russian language with a parallel English text, the Economical Bureau of the Railway being the editor.

The aim of this magazine is to enlighten the questions of economics and civilization in the Far East.

The journal will contain original articles and notes on the character and history of the population, its conditions of life, civilization, industry, finance, transport and natural resources of Far Eastern countries, and chiefly Manchuria, international relations, bibliography, etc.

The first issue will contain the following articles:

"Ominous Heat Lightning Flashes in Eastern Asia", by G. Diky.

"Russia in the Far East" by Prof. N. N. Ustrialoff.

"Agricultural Importance of Manchuria" by E. E. Yashnoff.

"The Recent Civil War in China" by Prof. V. V. Engelfeld.

"The Socialist Movement in Japan", by N. P. Mazokin.

"The Maritime Province in the Past Few Years", by V. Toogoff.

"American Explorations in Mongolia" by Prof. V. V. Lamansky.

"Opportunity for Raising Soya Beans in Russia," by M. D. Gleboff.

"Population and Progress" by G. R. Davies.

"International Life" by Asiatic, "Sights of Peking" by Prof. N. N. Ustrialoff.

"Give a Citizen", by E. Lejneff.

"Cooperation in the USSR", by G. B.

"The Manchuria Tiger", by Baikoff.

"The Ruins of Paicheng", by Tolmacheff.

A weekly Economist Bulletin will be issued as a free supplement to the Manchuria Monitor, containing orders and regulations regarding the commercial operations of the Chinese Eastern Railway: the most important information in respect of the Commercial and industrial life of North Manchuria and neighbouring countries; current information of the activity of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the adjoining railways as regards commercial operations, bulletins of the Harbin Bourse and other important exchange in the country, reviews and notes on the more important economic problem, of the Far East, and so forth.

Subscription rates to the "Manchuria Monitor" with the "Economist Bulletin" Post free, in Mexican Dollars:

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Everywhere East

A junior athletic association for the pupils from all public schools in Canton was organized March 10, under the auspices of the Canton Municipal Department of Education. The purpose of the association is to promote athletics among the pupils of the primary schools and to hold contests for the juniors from time to time.

The number of old style schools in Canton in 1924, was given as 530, according to a report given out by the Municipal Department of Education. Some 160 of them were well mentioned by the school inspectors, and nine of them were closed by order for lack of efficiency on the part of the teachers. The rest of them, 361, were warned, the authorities intimating that they, may also be closed, unless improvement is shown at subsequent inspections.

The silk girls of the 90 filatures in Yung-kie and Kweichow near Canton, leading silk centers in South China, numbering about 21,000 persons in all, led by Miss Wu Yuk and Miss Chen Wai Ching, have made a demand on their employers for an increase of wages to 20 per cent. and shorten their working hours from 11 to 9 every working day. For the present, the girls receive a wage of 30 cents to $1.20 a day, in accordance with their experience and grade of service, working from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, with one hour from nine to ten for lunch and rest. A general strike of the filatures in the neighborhood may be probable, unless the demands of the girls are granted.

The Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, taken over by the Kuomintang Army January, 1923, has been ordered by the acting Generalissimo to greatly reduce its expenses. As a result, 178 persons were recently dismissed from the service, thus saving a salary account of $9,913 a month. By reducing the salaries of some of those retained, another saving of $2,671.50 has been effected.

After a compromise of the difference risen from a charge that the management of the Chinese theater in Macao have insulted players of the theatrical troupe from Canton, the proposed boycott of the theater at Macao by Cantonese players has been cancelled. It is said, however, that Canton players for the present cannot afford to sacrifice offers of contract from Macao, as the inland districts are now unsafe for the theatrical troupes to travel, and Hongkong and Macao theaters are now the only openings most attractive to them.

Canton, March 13, 1925. H. W.

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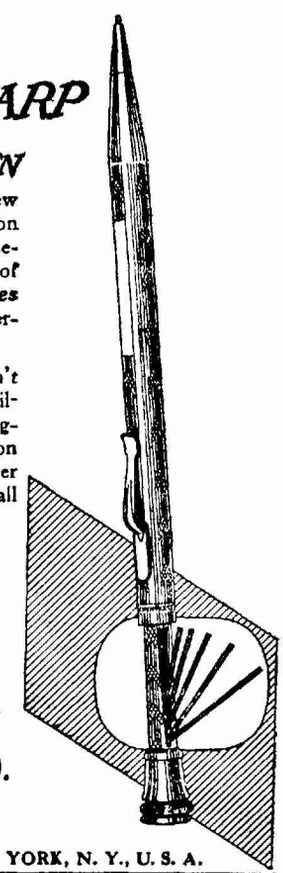

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Death of China's Veteran Leader

Following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, known as the "Father of the Chinese Republic" the question now facing the Chinese, is who is there to succeed and carry on with the work of so great a leader of men, one who sought to instil Western democracy in the Far East, and one whose life was made up of ideals for his country and countrymen, although they were sometimes impractical and most times not applicable Most all of China has lauded Dr. Sun's name and his actions and the nation was brought to a standstill on Thursday March 12, when Dr. Sun after a long illness, died at 9:30 o'clock, in Peking. Dr. Sun was conscious to the last and conversed with his family and friends, giving instructions, re his burial. His body was sent to the Peking Union Medical College for embalming, and a telegram was despatched to Moscow asking for the immediate despatch of a casket like Lenin's. His body is to lie in state probably in Central Park, Peking, for two or three weeks, until the arrival of the casket. He left two wills, one addressed to his Kuomingtang colleagues, the other dealing with the disposition of his personal property. This is by far the outstanding event during the week under review.

Dr Sun A Great Figure in Life of Chinese People

Although long expected owing to the tragic nature of his illness, the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, marks an important date in the history of China, says the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking). "No matter what his faults may have been, Dr. Sun has been a great figure in the life of the Chinese people for many years; and no matter what his detractors may have to say about him, his extraordinary energy and his almost ferocious belief in himself and in his ideals vastly assisted the cause of democracy in China. If we seek evidence of his greatness in the constructive work he attempted we shall no doubt seek largely in vain, because it is almost impossible that men shall be the originators of ideas, the dreamers of dreams and the seers of visions and at the same time be capable of the practical application of those ideas to the material of a workaday world, be able to make their dreams come true, and be able to realize their visions. The work of government is after all a dry, practical business, and for such work neither Dr. Sun's early experiences nor his inolination nor his special gifts adequately fitted him. He was too impatient and too impulsive for the steady grind of building up the complicated edifice of a national government; but it cannot be denied that he, more than any other, has given the Chinese people a new vision and a new faith in themselves and in their capacity to realize their vision, and his teachings will exercise a powerful influence on the people of this country for a long time to come.

"His absence from the scene of his struggles and of his victories, and especially from the councils of the political organization that rallied round him will doubtless be signalized by some internal re-adjustment, and possibly by some dissension, in the Kuomintang, but the tendency of the members of that party will probably be to lock ranks and cling to his doctrines as the one means of preventing a general dissolution. It may be some time before the full effects of his removal from the sphere of his activities are fully felt, but it is likely that a number of new factors will arise and dominate, though what those factors will be no man can know.

"With the family that Dr. Sun leaves behind him, whose members sacrificed so much in order to enable him to pursue the career to which he believed himself to be called, we offer our sincere sympathy, and we cannot refrain from a word of admiration for the courage and dignity of Dr. Sun's bearing during the last weeks of tortured life."

Dr. Sun A Visionary

Dr. Sun Yat-sen died in Peking on March 12, but it will be remembered that his death was reported in Canton on May 14, and what gave rise to the erroneous report was for some time a mystery, but what we believe the explanation to be, is that he had a stroke, following one of his paroxysms of rage, and that a number of his entourage thought he was dead or dying, comments the Peking and Tientsin *Times* in an editorial on March 13. It goes on to say that after a man's death is no time to utter unfavorable comment on his life, but we have never hesitated to express our opinion of Dr. Sun's mischievous activities during his life, and we do not propose today to indulge in hypocritical regrets or to remain silent.

The most charitable view to adopt of Dr. Sun would be that he was a visionary, who was mentally unbalanced. A man obsessed with the idea of his own importance, and devoting his entire life to agitation, is almost certain to

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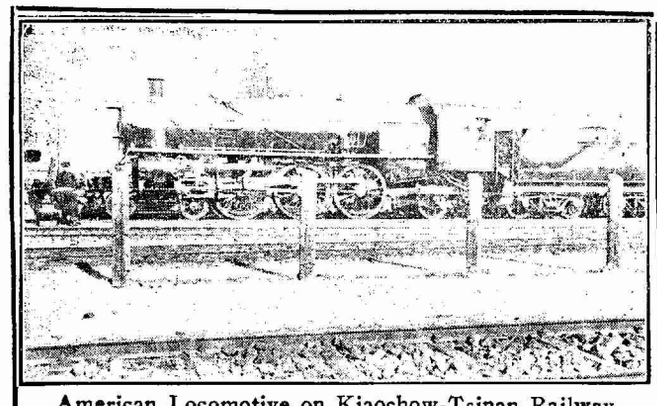

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attract some following among the credulous and the self-seeking. Dr. Sun had the additional advantage of figuring in the sensational kidnapping incident in London, in 1896. Otherwise it is probable that his name would never have been known outside the ranks of his fellow-conspirators. certainly it would not have been familiar to the European and American public. The second advantage he enjoyed was that the policy he advocated was invariably destructive, It is lamentable, but true, that it is always easier for a Mad Mollah to obtain a following, than for an advocate of constructive reform. Human passion can be fomented against a Dynasty, a nation, or a class; but it is not easy to interest people—especially ignorant and illiterate people—in constructive effort. Dr. Sun throve on his successive tirades against the Manchus, the capitalists, and the foreigners. It is true that he invaribly maintained that he was actuated by the most noble ideals, and that he was champion of an elaborate program of social and political reform. But whenever he was "drest in a little brief authority" he played. "Such fantastic tricks before high heaven, As make the angels weep." Forgotten, then, were the highsounding ideals, the noble motives, which he claimed were his. He surrounded himself with the riff-raff of other provinces. He would tolerate neither criticism nor advice. Everyone opposed to him was a "rebel." Everything and everybody had to be subordinated to his craving for power. Foreigners who did not recognize his grotesque pretensions were the enemies of China. He would accept support from the most questionable sources to maintain the high-sounding titles with which he invested himself from time to time.

Dr. Sun Inconsistent

"Dr. Sun's inconsistencies are so notorious and have so frequently been referred to in these columns that they need not be dealt with at any length on this occasion. He was successively pro., anti, and pro. Japanese, anti. and pro. Russian pro., anti. again pro., and finally anti., British. Latterly even the small band of followers who remained with him during his visit to Peking have been put to considerable pains to explain away his absurd utterances. Although no Chinese has availed himself more frequently, and for longer periods, of foreign protection, and extraterritorial privileges, be came North with the avowed intention of agitating against "unequal treaties." He shed "tears of gratitude" to the British for the action of their government in London in 1896, when he arrived in China after the First Revolution; he pointed to Hongkong as a model for the Chinese administration on his return to Canton after being saved by a British gunboat, in 1923. "No. Sun Yat-sen owes no gratitude to England," says an official statement issued a few months ago, when he chose to regard the Bolsheviks as China's only true friends. Obviously, the only way to have preserved his friendship would have been to have recognized all his pretensions, however preposterous and inconsistent, and to have maintained our Diplomatic and Consular Service in China for the sole purpose of glorifying Sun Yat-sen, and espousing his numerous quarrels with other Chinese.

"Dr. Sun's influence in China has been wholly mischievous since his reappearance in this country at the end of 1911. Whether there would have been a Republic without his previous agitation we do not propose to argue here. But since the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty Sun Yat-sen has been an apostle of unrest, a fomenter of chaos. The sum of human misery for which he must be held responsible is enormous. His futile military adventures, his intolerance, his unscrupulous tyranny, have cost tens of thousands of lives and produced interminable anarchy, in Kwangtung and Kwangsi."

Canton Press on Dr. Sun

In publishing the obituary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who died at Peking, March 12, most of the Canton newspapers in their extra editions have used the reverent terms generally referring to the passing away of an emperor. Chinese newspapers in Hongkong as well as those in Canton, out of respect to the Father of the Republic, declared March 13th as a day of mourning, and no newspaper was issued on the 4th. All public amusements will be suspended in Canton for seven days and all officials will be in mourning for a month. South China Press reference and comments on the national bereavement so far have been one of friendly tribute to a life of patriotism devoted to the awakening of his fellow countrymen to their rights in international relationship and to the feeling of nationalism at home.

According to a special correspondence of the *Chinese Commercial News*, the Yunnanese stationing at Canton City have been greatly reinforced. It is reported that the Yunnanese in Canton, except those commanded by General Fan Shek-shang have decided to support General Tang Chi-yao, *Tuchun* of Yunnanese, in his effort to dominate the South-western Provinces, including Kwang-

New Books and Publications

"The Dominion of Sea and Air"

This Dominion of Sea and Air, by Enid Scott Rankin The Century Co: New York. 1924

This book may be said to be an ingenious, brilliant and thoughtful discussion of elements in the present civilization which, the author believes, tend toward creating perforce an extra-national field for international politics.

She calls attention to the fact that though belated attempts at securing the freedom of the seas to all the nations have at all times failed, the freedom of the air is, at the present stage of arial development, still a possibility. At the same time, arial navigation and warfare have progressed far enough to make it clear that failure to render the air absolutely neutral and international will insure such disaster as even the folly of man will hardly invite.

Moving her argument on from the inconceivable disaster which it would be to leave the air open to such belligerent control as the seas have known, Mrs. Rankin argues that in order to learn the possibilities and the technique of international cooperation, an "extra-sovereign" field must be found that is, one altogether outside the several sovereignties of the nations.

She believes that the whole project of establishing a constitutional Law of Nations depends upon the recognition of such "extra-soverign" fields in order that lessons of action in common for the common good may be learned. Natural "extra-sovereign" she finds first in the air, which might conceivably be internationally controlled in the immediate future, and, second, in the seas, which might come to be so controlled when the success of international air control had demonstrated the feasibility of extending it to the seas. Sea and air alike, she believes, not only should, but probably must, inevitably be declared at last a commonage inviolable by any nation. Recognition of the rights of nations to these elements equally and in common is necessary to the continuing civilization of the world, is her belief.

The book, although it takes the foregoing as its basic, contains some exceedingly interesting and suggestive ramifications, which have been developed by Mrs. Rankin during many years of travel and contact with well-known men and women in diplomatic, public and official life,

N. U.

Canton Press on Dr. Sun

tung of which Canton is the capital; and that the Yunnanese will temporarily, at least, co-operate with the Cantonese under General Chen Chiung-ming in order to suppress the power of those Cantonese affiliated with General Hsu Chung-chi, the Kuomintang commander-in-chief now leading a winning army to the territories formerly occupied by General Chen, chief rival of the Kuomintang for power in Kwangtung. The last few days saw no important change in the East River fighting front, the much-talked-of offensive attack on the part of General Chen Chiung-ming has not taken place.

Is China to Have Another War?

Events seems to be shaping themselves in the direction of another war in China, at least there seems to be an unsettled atmosphere in Honan province, and General Sun Chuan-fang will eventually have to fight for his position as *Tuli* of Chekiang province, was the information contained in a news despatch from Hangchow. Growing suspicion is rampant between General Sun and his followers and those in power in Kiangsu province. While all involved declare they are for peace, still all are suspicious of the motives and moves of the other parties. Both sides are working almost feverishly to build up their war strength. With these preparations.

Other matters signifying all is not well, is the clash between Sung Yu-tseng, Chief of the Munition Department of the Ministry of War and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. over the transfer of the Kiangsu Arsenal to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. According to the reports appearing in the Chinese press, Sung has been displeased with the interference of the chamber in all matters concerning the arsenal, and while the chamber contends that being entrusted with the task of converting the arsenal into an industrial plant by the Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, it will not tolerate any high-handed acts by the Ministry of War.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar 11th.	Sare Price Mar. 18th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Mar. 11th.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge	6	July 1, 1949	99⅛	99½	6.05
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100	100	8.00
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	98	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90½	90	7.30
Kingdom of Netherlands S. F. Loan	6	Apr. 1, 1954	103	103	5.80
City of Rotterdam S. F. Loan	6	May 1, 1964	102⅜	102½	5.85
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100¾	100½	6.95
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	77¼	76½	8.05
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	88¼	88	8.35
Swiss Government S. F. Loan	5½	Apr. 1, 1946	101⅜	101⅝	5.35
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	90	89	8.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	94½	94⅜	7.50
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100	99¾	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	101	101¼	5.875
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100⅜	100⅜	6.45
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99½	99½	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	79½	79½	5.03
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86½	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98	96	7.40
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15. 1945	93¾	93¾	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 12. Army estimates of Great Britain are published for 1925-26 and are £44,500,000 as compared with £45,000,000 for 1924-25.——Great Britain refuses to sign Geneva Protocol in its present shape.

March 13. France still firmly supports Geneva Protocol.——President Coolidge renominates C. B. Warren as Attorney-General in face of Senate's rejection.——Cambridge University follows Oxford in supporting the allotment of the Boxer Indemnity to medical and educational purposes.——Germany Boxer money will go to pay off a doemestic loan.

March 14. League of Nations welcomes Germany's desire to enter but reminds her that equal rights means equal duties.——American feeling is much exercised over the reported national deficiency in aircraft.

March 15. Geneva Conference postpones consideration of Persia's suggestion of an opium commission of investigation.——It is alleged that Dutch Universities are instilling into future civil servants revolutionary ideas with regard to colonial government.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Moss returned from Hongkong and Manila this week on the *s. s. President Taft,* where they have been spending their honeymoon. Mr. Moss is associated with Mr. Haskell in the practise of law.

A news sheet has been received from the Moral Welfare League of Shanghai, which contains news relative to the work being accomplished by this worthy society. It is the intention of the Moral Welfare League to issue an occasional pamphlet of this sort.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 18, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver for "spot" deli returned to last week's closing quotation 32 1/16d. the rate for forward delivery is also uncha at 31 15/16d. Our exchange market ruled easy in the early part of the week under review our official rate for T/T on London was reduced to 3/0 1/2d. During the last few days local speculators have sold out a large amount of their holdings in Gold T/T. Against there has been a good demand for T/T remittances and except for occasional strength. market can hardly be called strong, we close uncertain, but inclined easy with sellers of T on London at 3/0 7/8d., and on America at 73 5/8, buyers at a fraction higher.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 71,265,000 an increase of Tls. 951,00

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 43,870,000 an increase of $ 440,00

Estimated value Tls. 102,851,000 as against Tls. 67,509,000 held at this time last ye

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 12	Friday Mar. 13	Saturday Mar. 14	Monday Mar. 16	Tuesday Mar 17	Wed Mar
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	ope clo
T/T London	3/1.708	3/0 3/0 1/2	3/0	3/0	3/0 1/2 3/0 1/2	3 0 1/2	3/0
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 1 1/16 3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16 3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4 3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/
T/T India	208.667	203 3/4 202	202 1/4	202 1/4	202 1/4 202 1/4	202 1/4	20
T/T France	1,417.708	1421 1412	1415	1410	1415 1415	1415	14
T/T N. Y.	75,000	73 72 1/2	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4 72 3/4	72 3/4	72
T/T Hong	73,969	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 3/4	74
T/T Japan	52.271	56 56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4 57 1/4	57 1/4	57
T/T Batavia	187.594	183 181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2 181 1/2	181 1/2	18
T/T Straits	74.719	76 1/2 77	77	77	77 77	77	77
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.948	3/2 3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/3/4 3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 1/4 3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2 3/1	3/2	3/
6m/s ,, D/A	3/3.323	3/2 3/8 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8 3/2 1/8	3/2 1/8	3
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,492.708	1496 1487	1490	1485	1490 1490	1490	14
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.094	75 1/4 74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 3/4	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75 3/4 75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4 75 1/4	75 1/4	75

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar.
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/8	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 1/16	32
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.68 1/8	G. $.67 7/8	G. $. 68	G.$.67 3/4	G.$. 68	G.$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 275 80	Tls. 276 40	Tls. 279 80	Tls. 284 40	Tls. 278 30	Tl 27
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	11
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.30	72.40	72.30	72.60	72.4625	72
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4 1/2%	Bombay on London	T/T 1
,, 4 ,,	4 1/2%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2
,, 6 ,,	4 5/8%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1

February Exports to U. S.

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the month of February, 1925, and the period from January 1, 1925, to February 28, 1925.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	February 1925 Quantities	February 1925 Values	Total for year up to February 28, 1925 Quantities	Total for year up to February 28, 1925 Values
Group 0.—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (Class 101 to 9939)					
Intestines	Pounds	146,491	157,994	296,052	335,534
Egg albumen, dried	„	25,400	22,736	45,200	41,246
„ „ frozen	„	10,440	1,379	65,440	8,179
„ whole dried	„	.....	.....	31,250	16,128
„ „ frozen	„	9,990	1,499	128,550	34,025
„ yolk dried	„	.....	.....	38,550	5,894
„ „ frozen	„	55,340	9,801	198,140	30,373
Hides: Raw	Pieces	4,205	35,493	8,589	73,048
Buffalo	Pounds	160,876		332,302	
Skins:					
Deer & doe	Pieces	.....	.....	6,000	3,446
Goat & kid	„	206,239	157,438	317,269	251,835
Sheep & lamb	„	113,345	324,461	157,746	431,723
Feathers	Pounds	171,544	64,593	310,902	121,907
Furs:					
Fox	Pieces	121	532	3,601	11,746
Rabbit	„	17,600	4,719	88,200	32,779
Pahmi	„	5,558	8,301	7,558	10,701
Weasel	„	117,100	159,333	226,100	322,544
Leopard	„	2,000	3,052	2,000	3,052
Raccoon	„	2,323	5,063	5,153	11,049
Mats:					
Dogskin	„	205	850	12,475	15,835
	Total U.S.		$957,244		$1,761,044
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311 to 17801)					
Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Pounds	132,790	5,751	244,890	10,443
Chinese wood oil	Gallons	.....	.....	6,535	7,444
Sesame seeds	Pounds	.....	.....	132,160	7,239
Vegetable tallow	„	499,208	40,359	898,085	72,173
Tea	„	99,282	19,165	359,235	51,014
	Total U.S.		$65,275		$148,313
Group 2—All Other Vegetable Products, except fibers and wood (Class 20011 to 29616)					
Gallnuts	Pounds	100,800	9,720	285,400	27,571
Champhor, crude	„	13,350	6,200	40,016	18,607
„ oil	„	36,440	2,600	44,440	3,050
Rhubarb	„	3,400	821	3,400	821
Tobacco leaf	„	.....	.....	344	54
	Total U.S.		$19,341		$50,103
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton Raw	Pounds	308,728	75,019	841,816	199,858
„ waste	„	6,687	1,261	184,397	19,220
„ laces & embroideries	.....		193,135	.....	462,062
„ misc. manufactures	.....		1,456	.....	1,456
Carpets	Sq. Yds.	755	6,117	1,203	9,200
Mattings	„	106,632	7,110	106,632	7,110
Hair, human, Asiatic	Pounds	5,631	1,826	6,964	2,803
„ nets, human	„	396	4,228	1,859	12,665
„ stump, human	„	18,212	5,655	18,212	5,655
Hats, rush	Dozen	8,801	7,006	14,147	11,959
„ straw	„	249	234	2,620	3,248
„ fiber	„	117	635	443	3,161
Straw goods	.....		1,750	.....	2,225
Silk, raw	Pounds	278,612	1,610,378	772,797	4,077,930
„ waste	„	29,822	25,100	186,605	108,670
„ wild	„	60,116	170,917	167,561	498,174
„ piece goods	„	1,311	8,563	1,715	11,721
„ misc. manufactures	.....		1,298	.....	2,285
Pongee	Pounds	18,468	56,164	49,353	118,646
Cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	36,314	35,238
Wool	„	437,135	116,009	1,060,386	284,997
	Total U.S.		$2,293,861		$5,878,283
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181 to 48724)					
Bamboo misc. manufactures	.....		166	.....	956
Lacquerware	.....		297	.....	1,586
Books	.....		.....	.....	987
Woodenware			304		
	Total U.S.		$749		$4,021
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011 to 59590)					
Pottery					
China ware	.....		1,485	.....	2,757
Jadeware	.....		868	.....	2,757
Soapstoneware	.....		315	.....	1,029
	Total U.S.		$2,668		$6,543
Group 6—Ores, Metals, and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60011 to 69999)					
Antimony, crude	Pounds	82,880	5,523	82,880	5,523
„ regulus	„	392,000	41,706	537,600	54,740
Brass, manufacture of	.....		10,461	.....	18,081
	Total U.S.		$57,690		$78,344
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70111 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021 to 87519)					
Musk	Ounces	545	$9,739	1,760	$28,136
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101 to 99999)					
Bristles	Pounds	13,332	16,756	43,752	80,351
Jewelry W. of A.	.....		887	.....	1,862
Porcelain — „ —	.....		545	.....	2,424
Miscellaneous W. of A.	.....		4,513	.....	7,080
Household & personal effects	.....		2,146	.....	7,043
Mah Jongg	.....		.....	.....	107
Parasols	Pieces	49,352	10,572	79,476	19,737
All other articles	.....		53,850	.....	103,010
	Total U.S.		$89,269		$221,614

RECAPITULATION:

	February 1925	Total for year up to Feb. 1925
Group 0—Animals and Animal products except wool and hair.	$957,244	$1,761,044
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages.	65,275	148,313
Group 2—All Other Vegetable Products, except fibers & wood.	19,341	50,103
Group 3—Textiles.	2,293,861	5,878,283
Group 4—Wood & Paper.	749	4,021
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals.	2,668	6,543
Group 6—Ores, Metals, & manufactures, except machinery and vehicles.	57,690	78,344
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles.	———	———
Group 8—Chemicals.	9,739	28,136
Group 9—Miscellaneous.	89,269	103,010
Grand Totals U. S.	$3,495,836	$8,176,401

Declared exports to the Philippine Islands.		
Albumen (dried)	———	521
Beans & Bean Cakes	3,545	4,380
Books	———	121
Canned goods	2,193	2,193
Cotton piece goods	69,532	207,321
Cotton laces & manufacture thereof	2,580	4,430
Eggs (fresh)	45,247	118,837
Enamelware	———	431
Film	———	5,387
Flour	33,892	49,379
Game (frozen)	———	302
Hams	1,847	11,451
Lamps	5,042	11,053
Lard	2,295	2,295
Leather goods	3,657	5,156
Lubricating oil	———	156
Machinery	171	3,489
Peanuts	883	883
Peanut oil	20,723	38,698
Piano	———	741
Pig iron	3,830	12,150
Photo articles	825	888
Silk, raw	6,914	18,637
Silk piece goods and manufacture thereof	589	3,105
All other articles	6,475	10,608
Total U.S.	$230,240	$512,612

Declared Exports to Hawaii		
Books	———	176
Brassware	610	739
Canned goods	115	115
Carpets	———	126
Cotton laces & manufacture thereof	———	341
Eggs, fresh	———	1,142
Film	———	202
Icense stick	364	364
Iron, pig	———	2,422
Mah jongg	———	127
Pigskin box	———	100
Paper parasols	———	363
Silk piece goods & manufacture thereof	645	2,302
All other articles	109	1,225
		$9,744

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Mar. 11, 1925, Cause No. 2576, U. S. v. J. W. Maloney; testimony taken of K. A. H. Daniels, Koo Ka Zai; motion to dismiss; submitted.

" 11, " " " 2586, U. S. v. P. A. Haggerty; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 12, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. J. B. Katz, etc., Chen Pin Mai, intervenor; testimony taken of Kwong Kwok Mab, J. Douglas, S. C. Young; submitted.

" 13, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of V. Solovieff W. E. O'Hara, A. Cornileussen, W. I. Eisler, C. Hohlachten; continued to March 16th.

" 16, " " " 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on motion to set; assigned.

" 16, " " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd. v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation; on motion to set; assigned.

" 16, " " " 2566, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; on motion to set; to be referred for taking testimony on or before April 15th.

" 16, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion for stay of execution; submitted.

" 16, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of S. F. Cottle; defendant's motion to dismiss; denied; testimony taken of W. P. Willson, A. H. Swan, W. S. New, W. Segiuf; continued.

" 17, " " " 2544, P. Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co.; testimony taken of J. Reynaud, R. Mazet, T. K. Chu; defendant's motion to dismiss; denied; testimony taken of P. R. Murray; submitted.

" 17, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S Shipping Board et al.; submitted on argument.

(Before the Commissioner)

Mar. 14, 1925, Crim. No. 794, U. S. v. J. B. Katz; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. J. Carney, Tsung Wei Kyoen, defendant; submitted.

" 14, " " " 793. U. S. v. M. L. Moody; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 14, " Civil " 190, Kodak Limited v. A. Elliott; testimony taken of C. D. Culbertson, A. Elliott; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Mar. 11, 1925, Cause No. 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; order of discontinuance.

" 12, " " " 2438, Li Chak Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; decision and judgment.

" 13, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. J. B. Katz, etc., Chen Pin Mai, intervenor; judgment.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 14, 1925, Crim. No. 794, U. S. v. J. B. Katz; defendant warned.

" 14, " " " 793, U. S. v M. L. Moody; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Mar. 23, 1925, 10 am, Motion Calendar.

" 24, " 10 am, C. No. 2542, American Trading Co. v. F. Berndt.

" 25, " 10 am, " " 2368, Sun Cho Chi v. W. C. Dalbey.

" 26, " 10 am, " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed Inc. U. S. A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation.

" 27, " 10 am, " " 2453, Ling Fu & Company v. Admiral Oriental Line.

" 31, " 10 am, " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. American-Oriental Banking Corporation.

Apr. 7, " 10 am, " " 2531, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. P. S. Erricson.

" 8, " 10 am, " " 2333, Wm. Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld.

" 21, " 10 am " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 11, 1925, Cause No. 2589, Crow v. Crow; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 11, " " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to discontinue.
" 11, " " " 2587, A. Rinaldo v. China & Java Export Co.; marshal's return of summons.
" 12, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; praecipe for subpoena; subpoena issued.
" 13, " " " 2566, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; notice of motion.
" 13, " " " 2577, In re estate of Samuel D. Hepburn, deceased; inventory.
" 14, " " " 2561, Lieut. C. R. Murray, U. S. N. v. Lieut. C. R. Murray, U. S. N.; peremptory writ of mandamus and injunction.
" 14, " " " 2562, Lieut. H. J. Grassie, U. S. N. v. Lieut. C R. Murray, U. S. N.; peremptory writ of mandamus and injunction.
" 16, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.
" 16, " " " 2590, Koo Lan Chow v. Edward Bell; complaint; summons issued.
" 16, " " " 2591, Andrews v. Andrews; complaint; summons issued.
" 17, " " " 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Exp rt Co. Inc.; affidavit.
" 17, " " " 2583, E. P. Watson v. Peking Union Medical College; motion to dismiss.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 11 1925, Crim. No. 753, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; complaint.
" 11, " " " 754, U. S. v. J. B. Katz; complaint.
" 11, " Civil " 201, Office Appliance Co. v. H. K. Mulford Co.; satisfaction of judgment.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CHINA

WILSON HOPE HARDY, Plaintiff — Cause No. 2581
vs. — Civil No. 991
HARLO HAMILTON HARDY, Defendant. — SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—
HARLO HAMILTON HARDY.
if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath-

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, March 6, 1925
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of — Cause No. 2559
EDWIN CHESTER JONES, — Estate No. 577
Deceased. — NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edwin Chester Jones, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Sept. 7, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WALTER N. LACY,
Executor,
c/o Methodist Episcopal Mission,
Foochow, China.

March 7, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of — Cause No. 2527
CHARLES EDWARD RICHARDSON, — Estate No. 572
Deceased. — NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Edward Richardson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 7, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES R. BROWNE,
6-A, Hongkong Road, Shanghai, China.

March 7, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of — Cause No. 2560
JAMES BARRINGTON, — Estate No. 578.
Deceased. — NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Barrington, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES A. BARKER, Jr.,
Administrator,
Foochow, China.

March 14, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of — Cause No. 2577
SAMUEL D. HEPBURN, — Estate No. 583
Deceased. — NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel D. Hepburn, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

RICHARD E. S. GREGSON,
Administrator,
c/o Davies & Bryan,
6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

March 14, 1925.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

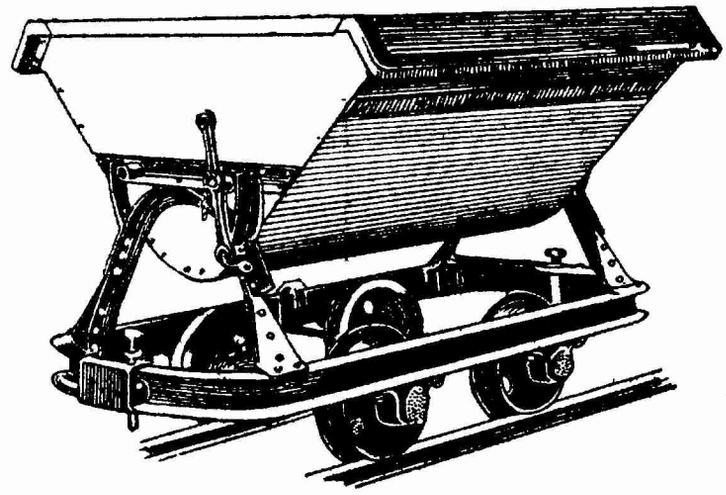
In re Estate of — Cause No. 2582
WALLACE BOYD RUSSELL, Sr., — Estate No. 585
Deceased. — NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Wallace Boyd Russell, Sr., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ELIZABETH M. H. RUSSELL,
Administratrix,
Lot 50, KULING, China.

March 14, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.50	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	.	*8.26*	*9.23*	*13.45*	*15.45*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	.	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast a	Fast Local	Night Express b.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou.....d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah.....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai.....d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang.....d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.48*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.56*	*9.51*	*11.56*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.56*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	—	—	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	—	—	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.